THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4518 SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1914. PRICE SIXPENCE. REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

OHIO UNIVERSITY.

Lectures.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.
ALBEMARLE STREET, W.

TUESDAY next, June 2, at 3 o'clock, Prof. A. FOWLER, F.R.S., First of Two Lectures on 'CELESTIAL SPECTROSCOPY.' Half-a-Guinea the Course.

THURSDAY, June 4, at 3 o'clock, Prof. SILVANUS P. THOMPSON, LL.D., F.R.S., First of Two Lectures on 'FARADAY AND THE FOUNDATIONS OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.' Half-a-Guinea.

SATURDAY, June 6, at 3 o'clock, Mr. S. GOETZE, First of Two Lectures on 'STUDIES ON EXPRESSION IN ART.' Half-a-Guinea.

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LANGHAM PLACE, W.
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A SPECIAL LECTURE
by
Mrs. ANNIE BESANT
(President of the Theosophical Society).
Subject:
INDIA'S PLEA FOR JUSTICE:
SHALL INDIA BE A BUTTRESS OR A PERIL TO THE EMPIRE?
on
THURSDAY EVENING, June 11, at 8.30 P.M.
In the Chair: The Rt Hon. The EARL BRASSEY, G.C.B.
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Educational.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—An EXAMINATION to FILL UP VACANT SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS will be held on JUNE 24, 25, and 26, 1914.—For particulars apply by letter to THE BURSAR, Little Dean's Yard, Westminster.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, E.C.—An ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION, for Boys under 14 on June 11, 1914, will be held on JUNE 30 and following days.—For particulars apply to THE SECRETARY.

SHERBORNE SCHOOL.

An EXAMINATION for ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, open to Boys under 14 on June 1, will be held on JULY 14 and Following Days. Further information can be obtained from THE HEAD MASTER, School House, Sherborne, Dorset.

BUSSAGE HOUSE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Principals MISS DOROTHEA BEALE, B.A.Lond., formerly Head of the Stroud High School; MISS JOHNSTON, Oxford Final Honours, Cambridge Teachers' Diploma. New Boarding School for the Daughters of Gentlemen will OPEN in SEPTEMBER. High and healthy site on Cotswolds. Large garden. Definite Church teaching. Prep. for Exams. Fees 90l.—Prospectus apply SECRETARY.

MADAME AUBERT'S AGENCY (est. 1880), Keith House, 133-135, REGENT STREET, W., English and Foreign Governesses, Lady Professors, Teachers, Chaperones, Companions, Secretaries, Readers, Introduced for Home and Abroad. Schools recommended and prospectuses with full information, gratis on application (personal or by letter), stating requirements. Office hours, 10-5; Saturdays, 10-1. Tel. Regent 3627.

Situations Vacant.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The Senate invite applications for the post of UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY tenable at the ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE. The post is open to Men and to Women, and the salary will be 600l. a year in the case of a Man, or in the case of a Woman 500l., together with board and furnished residence during the College Terms. Applications (twelve copies), with the names of not more than four references, must be received not later than the first post on JUNE 13, 1914, by THE ACADEMIC REGISTRAR, University of London, South Kensington, S.W., from whom further particulars may be obtained. Testimonials are not required.
HENRY A. MIERS, Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.
PROFESSORSHIP OF PHYSICS.
The Council of the University invites applications for the CHAIR OF PHYSICS vacant by the death of Dr. J. H. Poynting, F.R.S.
The stipend offered is 750l. a year.
Applications may be accompanied by testimonials, references, or other credentials, and should be received by the undersigned on or before THURSDAY, October 15.
Further particulars may be obtained from
GEO. H. MORLEY, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN CLASSICS AND ANCIENT HISTORY.
The Council invites applications for an ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN CLASSICS AND ANCIENT HISTORY at a stipend of 150l. per annum, under the general direction of the Professors of Classics and History. Duties to begin OCTOBER 6, 1914.
Applications, with not less than three copies of testimonials, should be sent before JUNE 20 to the undersigned, from whom further particulars can be obtained.
GEO. H. MORLEY, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.
(Primary Branch.)
The Council invite applications for the post of ASSISTANT LECTURER AND DEMONSTRATOR IN EDUCATION (Man). The duties will include the supervision of school practice, and ability to undertake either the Physical Training of the men students or Lectures on the History of Education will be a recommendation.—Further particulars may be obtained from THE SECRETARY TO THE SENATE, The University, Manchester, to whom applications should be sent before JUNE 9.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

The Council is about to appoint a READER in MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS. Stipend 200l.—Applications, accompanied by names of three references, should be sent by JUNE 8 to THE SECRETARY TO THE SENATE, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.

APPOINTMENT OF LECTURER IN PHILOSOPHY.
The Council are about to appoint a LECTURER in PHILOSOPHY. Salary 300l. per annum.
Applications must be sent in by JUNE 9. Further particulars may be obtained from W. M. GIBBONS, Registrar.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.
A JUNIOR LECTURER (Man) is shortly to be appointed in the Department. Salary 150l. per annum.—Applications should reach the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained, by SATURDAY, June 6. W. M. GIBBONS, Registrar.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
(In the University of Durham.)
DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED MATHEMATICS.
The Council invites applications for the ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP.
Salary 150l., rising by annual increments of 10l. to 200l. per annum.
Candidates are requested to send four copies of their applications and of not more than three testimonials before JUNE 6 to
F. H. PRUEN, M.A., Secretary.
Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

WANTED, in OCTOBER, for Secondary Schools under the Ministry of Education:
TEACHERS OF ENGLISH. Salary 285l. per annum (L.E.g. 24 per mensem), rising to 363l. per annum (L.E.g. 32 per mensem), on pensionable staff. Allowance for passage out to Egypt.
SCIENCE MASTER (Experimental Physics and Chemistry). Appointment under contract. Length of engagement, two years. Salary 369l. per annum (L.E.g. 30 per mensem). Allowance for passage out to Egypt and for return at close of contract.
Candidates must be from about 24 to 30 years of age and unmarried. Applicants must have taken a University Degree with Honours, and have experience as teachers. Special training as teachers of Physical Exercises will be a recommendation. Four lessons daily on an average, Fridays only excepted. Summer vacation not less than two months.
Inquiries for further information and for Application Forms should be addressed not later than JUNE 10, 1914, to J. W. CROWFOOT, Esq., c/o The Director, The Egyptian Educational Mission in England, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W. Selected candidates will be interviewed in London.

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOKE-ON-TRENT.

NEW CENTRAL SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.
The Governors will shortly proceed to appoint a LECTURER IN PHYSICS, salary 250l. rising to 300l. per annum, and a LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY, salary 200l. per annum.
The Lecturer in Physics will be required to take charge of the Instruction in Applied Electricity. High University Honours will be an indispensable qualification for both the positions.—Particulars and forms of application can be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, Dr. W. LUDFORD FREEMAN, M.A., Town Hall, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, and must be returned not later than JUNE 13, 1914.
Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for the undermentioned positions VACANT in SEPTEMBER, 1914.
THE COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, BROCKLEY.
(i) ASSISTANT MASTER especially qualified to teach Mathematics. Candidates must have passed a Final Examination for a Degree held by a recognized University, and must have Mathematical qualifications of a high order for the purpose of preparing for Open Scholarships. Commencing salary from 150l. to 200l. a year, according to previous experience, rising to 300l. by yearly increments of 10l.
(ii) Full time ART MASTER, at a fixed salary of 200l. a year. Candidates must be qualified to teach all branches of Art customary in Secondary Schools, in which they should have had experience.
THE COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, KENTISH TOWN.
(i) ASSISTANT MISTRESS to teach German and French.
(ii) ASSISTANT MISTRESS to teach Geography and History, who should be specially qualified in Junior Form work.
Commencing salary 120l. to 170l. according to experience, rising to 220l. by yearly increments of 10l. Candidates must have passed a Final Examination for a Degree held by a recognized University. In special cases the Degree requirement may be relaxed, provided a candidate is otherwise specially qualified.
Applications must be on the forms to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned by 11 A.M. on MONDAY, June 22, 1914, in the case of the Brockley School, and JUNE 18, 1914, in the case of the Kentish Town School.
Every communication must be marked "H.4." on the envelope. Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, is a disqualification for appointment. No candidate is eligible for appointment in a School of which a relative is a member of the Advisory Sub-Committee.
LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.
Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
May 25, 1914.

STROUD GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

HEAD MISTRESS REQUIRED, early in SEPTEMBER, for the above Secondary School. The School will accommodate about 100 Girls, and there are at present 98 Pupils. The Mistress must be a Graduate of some University in the United Kingdom, or have such other equivalent qualification as may be approved by the Board of Education; in the latter case she must satisfy the Governors that she has for not less than five years efficiently conducted a School of a grade not inferior to that for which the Stroud Girls' High School provides.
The Mistress will receive a salary of 240l. a year.
Applications, stating age and qualifications, with copies of not more than four recent testimonials and the names of personal references, to be made by JUNE 13 to the Clerk to the Governors, FREDK. WINTERBOTHAM, Solicitor, Stroud, Gloucestershire, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

NORTHAMPTON SCHOOL OF ART.

The Education Committee invite applications for the appointment of HEAD MASTER. Applicants should be qualified as required by the Regulations of the Board of Education. Salary 250l. per annum, rising by yearly increments of 10l. to 250l. per annum. Regard may be had to previous experience in fixing amount of commencing salary. Further particulars and a form of application may be obtained from the undersigned, with whom applications should be lodged not later than JUNE 20, 1914.
STEWART BEATTIE, Secretary to the Committee.
Borough Education Offices, 4, St. Giles' Street, Northampton.
May 28, 1914.

BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

TECHNICAL AND EVENING SCHOOLS.
WANTED, on JULY 1 next, an ORGANIZING MASTER, to take charge of a Technical School and Eight Evening Continuation Schools. Salary 150l. a year. A University Degree in Science and experience in teaching and in Evening School work essential. List of duties may be had from the undersigned, to whom applications (by letter), stating age, qualifications, and experience, and copies of two recent testimonials, should be delivered by JUNE 8.
ALFRED PLATTS, Clerk to the Council
Town Hall, Bingley.

WEST SUFFOLK EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
COUNTY SCHOOL (MIXED) AND PUPIL TEACHER CENTRE, BURY ST. EDMUNDS.
Applications are invited for the Post of ASSISTANT MASTER. Salary 150l. non-resident. Particulars and forms of application, which must be returned not later than JUNE 2, 1914, may be obtained from the undersigned on receipt of a stamped and addressed foolscap envelope.
FRED. R. HUGHES, Secretary to the Committee.

WORCESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

THE CITY OF WORCESTER SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

REQUIRED in SEPTEMBER next:—

(1) SENIOR SCIENCE MISTRESS. Salary 110*l.* to 130*l.* (by yearly increments of 10*l.*). Subjects: Botany, Chemistry, and Physics. Experience essential.

(2) ASSISTANT FORM MISTRESS. Salary 100*l.* Chief Subjects: Nature Study, Geography, Elementary French, and English.

Applications, with copies of testimonials enclosed, should be made by letter to the undersigned, on or before JUNE 5. Age, qualifications, and experience must be stated, and the names of three referees given.

THOS. DUCKWORTH, Secretary for Higher Education.

Victoria Institute, Worcester.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND.

BEDE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Head Master—Mr. G. T. FERGUSON, B.A., B.Sc. (Lond.).

A member of the Staff having been appointed to a Head Mastership, an ASSISTANT MASTER is wanted, to begin work on SEPT. 15. Honours Degree in Classics, power of discipline, and teaching ability and experience essential. Ability to teach Geography well a recommendation. Salary 170*l.*, rising by scale to 240*l.* Salary scale and application form obtainable on sending stamped addressed envelope to the undersigned, who will receive applications until JUNE 10.

HERBERT REED, Education Secretary.

15, John Street, Sunderland, May 22, 1914.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

Principal—J. F. HUDSON, M.A., B.Sc.

INSTRUCTRESS IN DRESSMAKING AND NEEDLEWORK required for SEPTEMBER. Salary 110*l.*—For further particulars apply to T. THORP, Secretary.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY.

ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM.

APPOINTMENT OF CURATOR

The Free Library, Museum and Art Gallery Committee of Derby invite applications for the position of CURATOR OF THE ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM. Salary 200*l.* per annum. Applications, together with three recent testimonials, to be addressed to the Chairman, Free Library, Derby, not later than JUNE 16 next.

Particulars as to duties may be obtained on application.

R. B. CHAMBERS, Chairman

Free Library, Derby.

CORPORATION OF GLASGOW.

CITY LIBRARIAN.

The Corporation invite applications for the position of CITY LIBRARIAN. Salary 450*l.* per annum, rising by annual increments of 25*l.* until it reaches the maximum salary of 600*l.* per annum. Applications, giving full particulars as to qualifications, experience, present position, and age, together with copies of testimonials, and marked on the outside "City Librarian," to be lodged with the Subscriber not later than JUNE 29 proximo.

Canvassing of members of the Corporation will be a disqualification.

J. LINDSAY, Town Clerk.

City Chambers, Glasgow, May 20, 1914.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF DEPTFORD.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

APPOINTMENT OF LIBRARIAN.

The Libraries Committee of the Borough of Deptford invite applications for the position of LIBRARIAN-IN-CHARGE of the NEW CROSS BRANCH LIBRARY, at a salary of 100*l.* per annum, rising by increments of 10*l.* per annum to a maximum of 150*l.*

Candidates must have had previous experience in Public Library work.

Applications must be made upon forms to be obtained from the undersigned.

The appointment will be subject to the conditions of the Libraries Staff Scheme, and to the provisions of the Council's Superannuation Act.

Canvassing any member of the Council, either personally or indirectly, will disqualify candidates. The term canvassing includes any oral or written communication made to a member of the Council, either by or on behalf of a candidate, relative to the appointment.

ARTHUR PURKIS, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, New Cross Road, S.E., June 2, 1914.

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.)

REGENT'S PARK, N.W.

The Council will shortly proceed to appoint an ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN. The salary offered is 80*l.* per Session. Candidates must have had University training and some experience of Library work. A knowledge of type-writing is essential.

Six copies of applications and of not more than three recent testimonials should be sent not later than SATURDAY, June 20, to the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

E. T. McKNIGHT, Secretary of Council.

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On THURSDAY, June 4, PORCELAIN, the Property of the late Mrs. HENSHAW, the late G. C. L. BERKELEY, Esq., and others.

On FRIDAY, June 5, MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS, the Property of L. F. LOYD, Esq., and others.

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A more desperate venture was that of Robert Buchanan, whose turbulent spirit raged and fumed against the world of letters in general and publishers in particular. He had started publishing for himself—with the inevitable results—when he took Sir Walter Besant to task for tempting the unenlightened to enter the literary life.

"The very stones of the street cry out and rebuke you, sir [he wrote], when you invite the young and unwary, and above all, the honestly inspired, to enter the blood-stained gates of this Inferno."

Although Mr. Moncrieff does not fulminate against the literary life with Buchanan's wild anathemas, or endorse Charles Lamb's advice to Bernard Barton—though he quotes it—that he should rather throw himself "slapdash headlong on iron spikes" than give up a salaried post for the uncertainties of letters, his opinions of authors and their ways, as well as of publishers as he has found them, cast but a murky light on the inner world of books. True, he introduces a brighter illumination when he declares at the end that, in spite of all its drawbacks, in spite of all the pitfalls with which he knows its path to be strewn, he would choose no other calling were he to start life afresh. But Mr. Moncrieff, be it repeated, has never been wholly dependent upon his pen. An independent income encourages the pursuit of optimism.

The Ulster Scot: his History and Religion. By James Barkley Woodburn. (H. R. Allenson, 5*s.* net.)

THE Ulster man is in high fashion just now, and we welcome a book written about him by a great admirer of the type, himself an Ulsterman, whose family have long been honourably connected with Londonderry. But how far even the Londonderry settlers can be called Scots is another question. For there is no reason why the London merchants who planted that county should not have imported Englishmen (not Scots). In fact, all through Pynner's 'Survey'—a work which the author has apparently never seen, though he quotes it once at second hand—we find districts in every county allotted to English undertakers, while others in the same county are allotted to Scottish undertakers, and not a few of the occupiers are called British. Indeed, the English element was originally just as strong in Ulster as the Scottish, and much of the complex character of the population is to be attributed to its mixture, not only with English, but also with Irish natives. Here and there the author speaks of the quickness of the Celt as part of this character, but from the tone of his book he surely does not mean the influence of Irish native mothers. There is no doubt, however, that the type is distinct from the Scottish. Any one who knows Belfast and Glasgow well, knows the many contrasts between them, and can easily distinguish the two dialects, though the mere tourist thinks them the same. It is, then, the mixture of Lowland Scots (*inland* is what they are called in one of the original documents of the settlement) with English and native Irish that produced that fine, sturdy, able, but unlovely type which now dominates the North-East of Ireland. The author gives us a striking catalogue of the Ulster men who have achieved success all over the world. The six American Presidents may have been of Scottish descent. It is not so clear about the great Anglo-Indians, such as John Nicholson, whose mother only was a Scot, or about Lord Dufferin; and we feel sure that, as in the rest of Ireland, so here the Anglo-Saxon element was, after all, the real leaven that made any part of Ireland great. The author says that the Southern Irish, with all their attractive features, have not the faculty of commanding men. We presume he has forgotten Wellington, Wolseley, and Lord Roberts, who, so far as they are Irish, are not from Ulster. In the present day we suppose no Irishman has more influence abroad than Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, the offspring of a Cork father and a Kerry mother.

With these reservations and limitations, the author has made a fine case for the Ulster Protestant, whatever may be his origin; nor need we follow him into his speculations that the north of every country produces better men than the south. We suggest to him to consider the case of Scotland, which is within his knowledge. For when we go into that quality of the author, we find much to criticize. He has worked from many authorities, which he enumerates, but reading many books does not make an historian. Thus he might have corrected his notions about the Jesuits in Ireland from Dr. Mahaffy's 'Epoch of Irish History,' which is not in his bibliography. He might there have learnt that the Jesuits only worked spasmodically in Ireland, so long as they hoped to conquer England by the great Armada from Spain. There was even a second Armada wrecked off Ushant in 1597, in which twenty-three Jesuits were drowned. But they had proceeded in 1590 to reconquer Ireland systematically with spiritual weapons, and a wonderful work they performed. He might also have learnt in the same book that the real father of the extremely Evangelical Church of Ireland, of which Ussher and Bedell were the most eminent members, was Walter Travers, the first working Provost of Trinity College, who trained Ussher and his fellow students. His then famous 'Defence of Ecclesiastical Discipline' was the backbone of the Westminster Confession.

There are similar defects to be found in Mr. Woodburn's learning. The immigration of Scots into Ulster did not begin in 1605, but long before. He thinks that the absence of central mountains in Ireland gave an enormous advantage to the invader, as the natives had no such refuge. We venture to think that the great central bogs and forests offered obstacles as serious as any mountains. The chiefs of the days before the Plantation of Ulster did not live in "stone castles well adapted for defence." The people never exported flax, but only yarn made of flax, and that from early days. A large part of the co. Monaghan had been granted to Lord Essex and Lord Blayney, not to Sir Arthur Chichester, whose grants were out of the Plantation. On this possibly the author has information of which we are ignorant. Sir Algernon Coote is at present called premier baronet of Ireland, but Lord Valentia's baronetcy is earlier, and he is strictly the premier. In his account of the persecution of Protestants under James II., Mr. Woodburn makes no mention of the famous Act of Attainder, which was worse than all the rest put together. His want of a sense of proportion is shown by his statement that the siege of Derry was "one of the most important sieges that has ever been recorded in the pages of history." By no means. Heroic and splendid as was the defence of Derry, its fall would not have seriously affected the great issue. That was settled by the battle of the Boyne, a little Armageddon in which all Europe was engaged, and which was hailed with delight by the Pope and the Emperor, because it checkmated the ambition of Louis XIV. Would either of them have cared one straw about the fall of Derry? The author does not know that Francis Hutcheson, the moral philosopher, was allowed to teach in Dublin by the liberality of Archbishop King. But he is clearly not strong on Dublin. He puts the origin of the College of Physicians after that of the General Post Office. It was founded by Charles II. and John Stearne. He does not even enumerate among his great Ulster men Ed. Hincks, a Fellow of Trinity College and Rector of Killyleagh, a pioneer both in Egyptian and Assyrian archæology, whose bust has been recently set up outside the Cairo Museum as one of the founders of these great studies.

We might go on commenting on these little defects, which show that the author has not mastered his subject. Regarding the history of the Presbyterian religion in Ulster, we bow to him as a good authority. He tells, with a detail which does not interest the world, of the various controversies and squabbles among this religious democracy, among whom the right of private judgment was so fully asserted that it was nearly impossible to attain any large agreement. The general outcome is very instructive, as showing what the difficulties are of maintaining a creed or confession of faith open to the criticism of every independent thinker who, if eloquent, can command a following. The chapter on the Great Revival of 1859 is peculiarly interesting. A wave of emotion swept through Ulster, with physical paroxysms of those who were affected, very similar to what we read of in the days of the preaching of Wesley and Whitefield. It did not, however, reach the Roman Catholic at all, and the Church people only to a small degree. It filled the places of worship of all the Dissenters, and even told upon the fairs and markets, so that drinking and swearing for a time almost disappeared. But a Roman Catholic farmer who criticized it with every sympathy, and was describing these wonderful effects, added that he found the people still "a bit sharp in matters of horseflesh"—truly the last infirmity of noble minds. Like most epidemics, the movement ceased in less than two years, and had but little permanent effect. Nor was it free in the height of the fever from disorders of another kind among the people who crowded to pious midnight orgies. But we have said more than enough to show both the merits and the defects of this history.

Irish Literary and Musical Studies. By Alfred Perceval Graves. (Elkin Mathews, 6*s.* net.)

THE 'Studies' contained in this volume consist of revised versions of lectures, articles, and introductions. The subjects dealt with are sufficiently varied; generally, they concern the men and the conditions which, during the last century, produced the antecedents of the modern Irish Literary Movement. Indeed, much is due to Mangan, Ferguson, Le Fanu, and Allingham from the Irish poets of the present day. The very diversity of the characteristics of this quartet is in its way as important as the common national appeal. Mangan in his "More or Less

Free" versions from the Irish, and in his "Oversettings" from the German—the descriptions are those of his editor, Mr. O'Donoghue—found opportunities for the employment of that strange and sedulously cultivated gift of bringing an energetic treatment into combination with a depressing subject. Ferguson's stateliness and Le Fanu's eerie descriptions were valuable additions to the common stock, to which, however, William Allingham—the last of the four to die—made the most varied contribution.

Mr. Graves's 'Studies' enable us to grasp the underlying unity of Irish poetry. He approves of Matthew Arnold's phrase in which the Celtic feeling for Nature is described as "natural magic." At all times Irish poets and romancers have expressed themselves as if the supernatural were indistinguishable from the natural. They are thus unconscious Pantheists. The very earliest poem extant in Irish, 'The Mystery of Anergin,' which, Dr. Douglas Hyde says, may well contain "the oldest surviving lines in any vernacular tongue in Europe except Greek," is Pantheistic :—

> I am the wind which breathes upon the sea,
> I am the wave of the ocean,
> I am the murmur of the billows,
> I am the ox of the seven combats,
> I am the vulture upon the rocks, &c.

From this to Fiona Macleod there is a long road which, if boggy in places, has no turnings. Apparent throughout is the note of mysticism, that peculiar inspiration of religious poetry which will not be restrained by orthodoxy. Thus a hymn of St. Ita (born A.D. 480) refers to the Infant Saviour, who, it was believed, abode in her cell at night. It is entitled 'Isucan'—translated as 'Jesukin'—and begins :—

> Jesukin
> Lives my little cell within;
> What were wealth of cleric high—
> All is lie but Jesukin.
>
> . . . . . .
>
> Nursling nurtured, as 'tis right—
> Harbours here no servile spright—
> Jesu of the skies, who art
> Next my heart thro' every night.

Here the original metre, assonances, and internal rhymes have been preserved.

Three chapters are devoted to George Petrie (1790–1866), artist, antiquary, and editor. Petrie's essay on the Irish Round Towers was his most important work; it disposed of many picturesque theories, and definitely established the Christian and ecclesiastical origin of these monuments. His antiquarian knowledge was also put to good use when he was appointed to the charge of the Topographical Department of the Irish Ordnance Survey in 1833.

Though light of weight, Mr. Graves's book bears the marks of forty years of diligent labour among Irish texts. We will only say that the erudition is of the best kind—that is, entirely readable and by no means a stranger to laughter; while the purely reminiscent chapters, especially that on Tennyson, show a happy personal touch.

A Concise Old Irish Grammar and Reader. By Julius Pokorny.—Part I. *Grammar.* (Dublin, Hodges, Figgis & Co.)

The author intends this book to serve as an easy introduction to the scientific study of Old Irish, by which is meant a study in accordance with the established laws and existing hypotheses of philologists. It is assumed throughout that the student is acquainted with a large series of technical words, verbs, nouns, and adjectives. The professor will no doubt familiarize his class with these, but a brief glossary would have enlarged the usefulness of the book. Everything is avoided which might make the subject interesting or diminish the weight of hypothesis with which it is burdened, but perhaps more life may be given to it in the second part, which is to contain representative examples of Old Irish prose and verse. No definition of the term "Old Irish" is supplied, but the language of the eighth and ninth centuries is intended. Dr. Pokorny thinks that, though glosses and scholia form the chief remains of these remote centuries, stories and poems transcribed and altered in the later Middle Ages may be put back into what was their original text "with some certainty."

It is chiefly in the presence of a greater number of traces of grammatical forms, pointing to greater elaboration of such forms in more remote times, that Old Irish differs from Middle Irish, and that from the Modern form of the language. The vocabulary shows comparatively little change. The hypothetical words, of which there are many in this Grammar, are introduced to explain the forms which actually exist in Old Irish.

The Grammar includes the discussion of Orthography, Phonology, and Accidence, and the student is left to believe what is dogmatically stated. An example will illustrate the language used :—

> "Rounded Quality of Consonants in 'Enclitic' Syllables.
>
> § 61. In syllables following the accent non-palatal or depalatalised (§ 65) labials and gutturals take *u* colour before unstressed vowels, followed by palatal consonants. In the ninth century such *u* coloured consonants become broad :
>
> e.g. *menmiun*, later *menmain* (from postulated *menmeni*, dat. sg. of *menmæ*, 'mind').
>
> § 62. Non-palatal or depalatalised consonants take rounded quality before final (*j*) *u* or unstressed vowels, followed by rounded consonants :
>
> e.g. *dorus*, 'door,' from postulated *dhvorcstu*; *ammus*, 'attempt,' from postulated *ad-med-tus*.
>
> In this way *u* quality may spread from one syllable to another :
>
> e.g. *merugud*, 'going astray,' from Old Celtic postulated *mero-sagitus*."

The book may, perhaps, come to be used in the Old Irish class in the National University of Ireland, and those for whom Zeuss's is too large a work may learn some Old Irish from it. If examination questions are set from it, the Grammar will easily become a "cram" book, but this may no doubt be prevented by a skilful professor.

History of the Royal Irish Rifles. By Lieut.-Col. George Brenton Laurie. (Gale & Polden, 1*l.* 1*s.*)

Lieut.-Col. Laurie has deserved well of his corps. The task of compiling a regimental history is no light one, and when, as in the case of the book under notice, a detailed account is given of every operation in which the regiment took part during a period of 120 years, the magnitude of the work must have called for an unusual amount of patience and industry. The Royal Irish Rifles are, further, fortunate in their historian, inasmuch as his long service with the regiment (nearly thirty years) has fitted him in a special degree for the task he has undertaken and carried through with admirable precision.

The 83rd and 86th Regiments of the Line, now respectively the First and Second Battalions of the Royal Irish Rifles, were originally raised in 1793: the first by Major William Fitch, and the second by Major-General Cornelius Cuyler. The 83rd was recruited in Dublin, its first barracks having been the old Custom House at Essex Bridge. It took part in active service for the first time in Jamaica, where the regiment was employed in suppressing a serious rising on the part of the Maroons, and there lost its first commanding officer, Col. Fitch, killed in action. Since that time the 83rd has a long record of service to its credit, but perhaps its greatest achievement was that of its Second Battalion at Talavera, on July 28th, 1809, when, acting with the 61st Regiment in Cameron's Brigade, it saved the day by its steady resistance to the French advance, at the cost of 50 per cent of its numbers.

A special chapter of the book, dealing with the service of the Second Battalion of the 83rd Regiment in the Peninsular War, has been written by Prof. Oman, and the following extract will have special interest for students of musketry tactics as used 100 years ago :—

> "All through the Peninsular War the one salient point that may be noted in the contests between the British line and the French 'column of divisions' was, that in the duel of musketry the line was invincible. A battalion of 600 men in the British order could put every weapon in action with effect. The same number in column of double companies had only 130 men in its two front ranks able to fire. The seven files behind gave solidity to the mass, which might impose on a weak or demoralized enemy, but they could not use their muskets. A steady enemy like the British, who refused to be cowed, and fired low, invariably stopped the advancing column by shooting down its front ranks before it could approach near enough to use the bayonet. The odds of 600 balls received against 130 returned were too great."

At the storming of Badajoz, where, as Prof. Oman says, "the 3rd Division achieved the impossible," the 83rd Regiment was well to the front, and had a total of 69 casualties in the assault out of 400 of all ranks engaged.

In 1859, in view of its distinguished record, and especially of its service during

the Indian Mutiny, the 83rd Regiment received the special designation of the "County of Dublin Regiment."

The 86th Regiment was originally recruited at Shrewsbury, and was styled the "Shropshire Volunteers"; but it was ordered to Kilkenny in the first year of its existence, and appears since then to have drawn most of its recruits from Ireland. In 1812 it became known as the "Royal County Down Regiment." Its first active service was in Egypt in 1801, when three companies of the regiment performed the extraordinary feat of marching 78 miles through the desert—from Suez to El Hanka—in less than forty-eight hours, with only three pints of water per man and no food. A year later it was ordered to India, where the greater part of its service was to take place. Among its many notable exploits may be mentioned the dashing capture of Bourbon in 1810, and the terrible storming of Jhansi in 1858, in which the regiment lost 79 of all ranks.

An interesting Appendix to one of the chapters supplies a full report of the proceedings at the trial by court-martial of Tantia Topee, Nana Sahib's lieutenant, who was captured and executed in 1859. This document was presented to the Royal Irish Rifles in 1905.

In 1881 the 83rd and 86th Regiments were formed into the Royal Irish Rifles. The Second Battalion served with great distinction in the South African War.

A valuable chapter on 'Dress, Colours, and Medals' has been contributed by Col. Haggard and Capt. Stevens, who are to be congratulated on the careful attention to detail with which they have treated their subject. The illustrations, showing the regimental uniform at different periods, enhance the interest of the work considerably.

The brief Foreword was written in 1913 by the veteran General Bradford, who was then Colonel of the Regiment, at the age of 98.

The Inner History of the Balkan War. By Lieut.-Col. Reginald Rankin. (Constable & Co., 15*s.* net.)

Eager partisans of one or other of the Balkan peoples are prone to forget that not one of those peoples, whatever its veneer, has yet emerged completely from the age of barbarism. Whether Christian or Mohammedan, it makes no difference: those races in their feuds and warfare indulge light-heartedly in rape, in mutilation, and in massacre, exactly as our forbears did in Europe in the Middle Ages. A partisan of Balkan Christians against Balkan Muslims would probably be safe if he retorted charges of "atrocity"; but to proclaim the Christians models of restraint, while heaping accusations on the Muslims, as does Col. Rankin, is to confess to a superficial knowledge of both peoples. The author loads the Turks with all the blame for the misgovernment of Macedonia, a part of which—if blame there must be—rests surely with the Christian populations, for ever seething with sedition and religious feeling. It is a fact that almost all the atrocities ever committed by the Turks have been provoked, and in the nature of reprisals or punishment.

A parallel might well be traced between the position of the ruling Turks of Abdul Hamid's day and that of the Pope and his adherent cardinals in the Italy of Cæsar Borgia and Savonarola. They were themselves above the prejudices and excitements of the vulgar, yet subservient to them in some measure, being forced to use them as pieces in the political game. In truth, the Turks had little else to play with—at any rate, in Macedonia. There human life was altogether at a discount, the most abominable cruelties were practised almost daily—by Christians upon Muslims and each other, no less than by the ragged, ill-fed Turkish soldiers—and were regarded by their perpetrators as good practical jokes. The Young Turk movement—representing the disgust of educated, thoughtful Muslims with this state of things, and animated by a new ideal of religious toleration—won the Christians as by magic at the first, and retained them for so long as these imagined that they were going to have things entirely their own way. The Christians accepted their new rights, but wished at the same time to keep those ancient privileges which had been granted to them in lieu of civil rights for their protection. The Young Turks, angered by their attitude, became uncompromising, and there was strife once more. When Col. Rankin speaks of the "intellectual Christianity" of the Balkans, the present writer must confess that he cannot follow him.

In treating of the causes of the Balkan War, Col. Rankin pays no tribute even of a mention to the diplomatic work of Russia, so naively revealed by M. Miliukoff at Baku in April, 1913—to the bitter indignation of the Russian Muslims. We wonder if the author is aware that Miss Edith Durham, whom he eulogizes (p. 163), returned her decoration to the King of Montenegro in indignation at the horrors she had seen committed by his soldiery, and sanctioned by his generals. "Harriet" (p. 95) is not "the Turkish word for liberty." No such scene as that described on p. 294 occurred in Constantinople during the war; and in many other instances the newspaper correspondents — upon whose accounts the author draws for his description of the war from the Servian, Greek, Montenegrin, and Turkish points of view—were evidently writing from mere hearsay.

By far the most valuable and interesting section of the book is concerned with Col. Rankin's own experience as a war correspondent with—or rather in the rear of—the Bulgarian main army. Yet here also he has dwelt too much upon atrocities for one who must be well aware that the British Government addressed a strong remonstrance to Bulgaria upon that subject. If it is true that, in the words of the Carnegie report, the "systematic suppression" of the Muslims in the conquered territory was organized by the "victorious populations," not by the invading armies, it is no less true that regular troops belonging to those armies were at hand, and did not stop the orgy. The fervour of the author's animosity against the Turks—especially the Young Turks—is disfiguring; so much so that one cannot help conjecturing that what was "selfish greed" in the Young Turks, when, hoping to save Adrianople, they decided to prolong the war, would have been the height of patriotism in Bulgarians. As an example of a piece of Christian mercy which would seem inhuman to the roughest Muslim, take the following:—

> "I saw two men with long hair flowing over their shoulders marched rapidly through the street by guards with bayonets fixed, and I called Jackson's attention to them.
>
> "'Those fellows are followers of Tolstoi,' he said, 'and they go about preaching the wickedness of war. This town is under military law, and those chaps will never see another sunrise. They will be tried by court-martial in barracks to-night, and they haven't got a cat-in-hell chance. Personally,' finished up Jackson, 'I hate those fellows that try to set people against defending their country.'"

The work has many passages of interest, but is so long as, in the end, to tax our patience. Too much space is given to purely journalistic information and hearsay, too little to the author's own adventures and experience. Photographs of Balkan personages are included, and we are glad to see an Index and good maps.

Life of Walter Bagehot. By Mrs. Russell Barrington. (Longmans & Co., 12*s.* 6*d.* net.)

"Nothing," wrote Walter Bagehot in one of his essays, "is so transitory as second-class fame"; and nothing, we might add, is so tantalizing as the rise of a reputation. In Mrs. Russell Barrington's solid (but not too solid) volume of narrative, analysis, and correspondence, these questions are always haunting one another: Is Bagehot's fame to be considered transitory? or has he ascended from the second class of reputations into the first? The student and the man of affairs are already, we imagine, almost disposed to concede the higher claim. They must be differentiated in this matter from the public at large, who may be taken to have heard of Bagehot for the first time but recently, when his writings began to be included in "Libraries" of the handiest shape. But the questions suggested could not be settled by this proof of popularity, nor yet by the publication of his complete works in eight stately volumes. The truth is that the select few and the uninformed many have alike been waiting for this biography.

Now that it is here we note some uncommon features which affect the biographer and affect her subject. Thirty-seven years is a long time to have waited,

but the delay, no doubt, has its advantages. Unalloyed admiration for a brother-in-law is in itself an unusual phenomenon, and the author of this book is an artist. These facts have been combined for the pleasure of those who read, for Mrs. Barrington has done excellent work, and has risen to her unique opportunity.

It will be interesting to recall a few of the simple details which receive illumination in these pages, in order to remind our readers of the gap that had to be filled. Walter Bagehot was born in 1826. Destined to make his mark as a writer, he had this rare disqualification for so adventurous a career—that his nursery was in the lap of plenty. From a very young man his fortunes were wrapped up in those of a prosperous country bank. Even in these days of amalgamations, "Stuckey's" and Somerset still go together as naturally as chatter and conjuring. Bagehot, to note another suggestive point, was lost to the older Universities through the ecclesiastical pedantry which frowned on Unitarians, but his academic equipment was none the less real. He learnt a good deal from persistence in ordinary study, even if his actual intellectual power was something inherent. This raises once more a provoking question. Genius (with which Mrs. Barrington credits her hero on almost every page), whatever it may be and whatever it may do, generally proves itself by accommodation to circumstances. Who would expect the peculiar brilliancy which the artistic temperament cherishes from a man immersed from morn till dewy eve in the formidable routine of banking? If Bagehot extracted the pith and the kernel from these husks of life, he did a great thing. The fact that he did this is common knowledge, but the way of doing it has, we think, escaped observation; or perhaps we should rather say has been hidden all these years. It is given to Mrs. Barrington to lift the veil. Take it for granted that here we have a man of normal habits and virtue. We can recite, perhaps, the names of his successful works, and know well enough that we are never likely to find in this world a more lucid, reasonable, and practical account of the English Constitution than Bagehot's. 'Lombard Street,' again, holds its own particular, if limited field to this day, and is likely to hold it. The praise of Bagehot's 'Economic Studies' can be lightly taken on the lips. His excursions into criticism still make delightful reading. And so on, till we have marked with praise all, or nearly all, his published work. But with all this appreciation we have not got the man, and that is precisely where this book comes in.

To get the human touch, the thread of Bagehot's life is best taken up at some point which shows him in his prime. When he was directing *The Economist* or interviewing statesmen on important questions, directing his bank, or corresponding with Gladstone, the idea of a sedate personage is doubtless rightly in the ascendant. But all the time there was really another man in being. "No attitude of moral thoughtfulness ever extinguished the *boy* in Walter Bagehot." He had ample reasons, it may be said, for keeping those spirits up. His mother was painfully, though intermittently afflicted. This he always regarded as a very serious matter, but the trouble might have been a good deal worse. Few men, even in the established ranks of fortunate society, ever managed to cultivate a greater variety of the charming things belonging to the lighter side of life (though he never could learn to dance). He was lucky enough to possess charming homes both in town and country, the companionship of a loving wife and her relations, and an ever-widening group of gifted friends, with one or two, like Richard Holt Hutton, equal for his sake to any test of devotion. Naturally, therefore, Bagehot lived fully the life of one to whom the gods had been kind. "He had social imagination," says President Woodrow Wilson. "For minds with this gift of sight there is a quick way opened to the heart of things." This was seen not so much in his editorship of a great financial organ, nor in the superiority which thus captivated the City, as in those circles which felt an individual influence far more intensely and intimately. He could talk well on any subject, but he resolutely kept clear of the snare of egoism. "He was never guilty of a monologue." His "good things" came out while he paced the dining-room in Belgrave Street, or ran in and out of *The Spectator* office, or carried on correspondence with his friends. Mrs. Barrington declares more than once the impossibility of re-creating his wit as it circled and scintillated.

"The charm of his funny sayings lay in their unpremeditated quaintness, in their *not* being made up. He knew no more how his wit came out than did those who enjoyed it. It was inspired nonsense, and Walter's nonsense would have satisfied Pitt, or any other, fastidious in the art."

As a friend wrote thirty years after, recalling his whimsical ways:—

"I only remember distinctly one thing that he told us: that he knew what a nut felt like when it was going to be cracked, as he once got his head caught between a cart-shed and a lamp-post."

Even in these side-lights the motive strength of an original mind is always peeping out. Bagehot's individuality had its own impatience, its own irritations. He could not always suffer fools gladly. To have many people about him he thought a nuisance, reminding us in this of Addison. Sociable though he was, he refused to play the ubiquitous gadabout. As he once wrote:—

"It is inconceivable to me to like to see many people and even to speak to them. Every person you know is an intellectual burden because you may see them again, and must be able to recognize them and be willing to converse with them."

But, as his biographer observes,

"to feel dull or even passive when he was on the scene was impossible. The puzzling mixture in him of the boy, overflowing with high spirits, and the very wise man, itself provoked a speculative kind of amusement."

Such a combination of ideas and qualities explains the position which Bagehot had with his contemporaries, but it explains something more. His generation lost very little by his failure to get into Parliament, and he lost less. His work really lay in other fields, and the faculty which he possessed of being lovable was an asset, the value of which cannot be overestimated; for love begets calm, and calm creativeness, as he declared. When Prof. A. V. Dicey observes that such a book as Bagehot's 'English Constitution'

"really fills one with despair, for he seems to explain with perfect ease the kind of things which one can, after the greatest labour, only make clear (if at all) in language so stiff and pedantic that it disgusts oneself as much as it is likely to disgust one's readers,"

the testimonial has only to be placed side by side with what we see here of the man to complete the mirror-like picture. Bagehot never gave himself the airs of a superior being. He had some aristocratic leanings, no doubt, suitable to a family found in Battle Roll. He delighted in the comforts which money brings. He had a distinct attitude towards "reality." His feeling as to the unreal was not less defined, as is shown by his contempt for the legal profession, which he adopted and abandoned, either from contempt for the artificialities of man-made codes, or else (if the notion of genius rules in his case) for some more wayward reason. But banking was concrete, banking was necessary. It tallied with the obvious needs of his day and other days, and he could put its meaning into words. His "sense of reality" accepted it. He showed the world reasons for its money creeds.

Bearing these things in mind, we do not wonder altogether that even his family were surprised at his greatness when they lost him. He died at the age of 51, and looking back at his career from a new vantage-point, we find ourselves wondering also, but rather that this question of greatness should still be at issue. To us he seems one of those rare men who may safely command the admiration of two contending parties. To the practical-minded he brings a gospel, but the idealist will not be the worse if he frequently consults him. Bagehot himself said that you generally know a man less after reading his biography. We cannot feel this here.

We have said little of the many figures, famous in their time, who crowd these pages, but that is because Bagehot himself holds the field. Into his story Mrs. Barrington has woven some strongly coloured topographical descriptions, and, though she is careless in small details, she holds our attention throughout by her presentment of a picturesque and outstanding personality. Bagehot must have been that rare thing, an author as charming as his writings.

LANDOR THE POET.

Though fifty years have almost gone by since Landor died in Florence, there is still no edition of his writings in prose and verse which can be called even reasonably complete. Nor have the commentators given him anything like the attention they devote to, and at times thrust on, his better-known contemporaries. Had they done so, Mr. Bradley, in taking his early poems as the subject of a doctrinal thesis addressed to the Faculty of Philosophy in a German University, could scarcely have hoped to break new ground. As it is, however, he is the explorer of an all but untrodden region of literary criticism; and, being well equipped for the venture, he has lit on discoveries which, if they leave the general reader calm, certainly merit the consideration of serious students.

The poems now examined comprise most of those published by Landor before he betook himself, in 1808, to Spain, and raised a troop of horse to fight the French. That is to say, Mr. Bradley deals with the rare volume issued in 1795; with 'Gebir,' the first edition of which appeared three years later; with 'Poems from the Arabic and Persian,' 1800; 'Poetry by the Author of Gebir,' 1802; and 'Simonidea,' 1806. Other poems written during this period, but not printed till long afterwards, are also, where expedient, brought under view. One or two more may have escaped Mr. Bradley's search. Not long ago, for instance, the Rev. Rashleigh Duke, Landor's grand-nephew, found at Tachbrook a poem of over 130 lines entitled 'The Dun Cow: an Hyper-Satirical Dialogue in Verse.' This, printed in 1808, and till now unknown to bibliographers, was Landor's reply to 'Guy's Porridge Pot,' a scurrilous attack on his friend Dr. Parr, which is sometimes, but of course wrongly, attributed to the author of 'Gebir.'

But it is not with Landor in his satiric mood that Mr. Bradley is mainly concerned. What interests him is the development of Landor's poetic gift, from its expression in the juvenile and imitative verses of his first printed volume to the elevation reached in 'Gebir.' Mr. Bradley rejects the theory which is commonly accepted, that 'Gebir' was written before 'The Phocæans.' Landor's own words, he points out, seem to show that the latter poem was begun soon after he was sent down from Oxford—not from Cambridge, as stated in 'The Encyclopædia Britannica.' It was completed, he thinks, so far as we have it, before the young poet was attracted by the legend of ancient Egypt to which Miss Rose Aylmer drew his attention. This rearrangement of dates, if correct—and it is strongly supported by internal evidence—completely upsets the notion that Landor, when he first went into print, did nothing but "play the sedulous ape" to Pope, and that 'Gebir' marked a sudden transition to blank verse under the influence of Milton. Besides endeavouring to assign to 'The Phocæans' its proper place in the chronological order of Landor's poems, Mr. Bradley rebuts the charge that its obscurity must baffle the most tenacious reader. References to the story as told by Herodotus remove much of the mystery. Further help may be found in 'Pericles and Aspasia,' as Landor notes on a sheet in his handwriting in the reviewer's possession.

Coming to 'Gebir,' Mr. Bradley disputes the proposition that its marked superiority over the poems of 1795 is wholly due to Landor's study of Milton. It follows from what has already been said that 'Gebir' is more properly compared with 'The Phocæans' in any attempt to trace the growth of the poet's mind before the close of the eighteenth century. And in making the comparison Mr. Bradley discerns other than Miltonic influences. Deeper springs of emotion, we are told, were set free by the spell of Landor's love for his "gentle, young Ione," and amid the solitudes of Wales—

> mountain nooks
> Where, sheltered from the sun and breeze,
> Lay Pindar and Thucydides.

It is suggested that he went to Tenby to be near Ione; but as his cousin Charles Norris, soldier and artist, lived there, divers reasons may be conjectured. Such speculations, however, are perhaps of less importance than a right understanding of the plot of 'Gebir.' Had Landor more strictly followed the Arabian legend, he would have represented his hero as one of the shepherd kings, Hittite or Hyksos, who invaded Egypt during the early dynasties. But he preferred to bring the invader from Bætic Spain, and even to say, in defiance of Gibbon, that Gebir's name is enshrined in Gibraltar. While briefly indicating the new turn given to the theme, Mr. Bradley is at more pains to determine how far the workmanship was affected by the books Landor read when not wooing Ione or walking in Briton Ferry's oaken wood with "Rose the first." Broadly stated, his conclusion is that the general style of 'Gebir' is that of 'The Phocæans' modified by a closer reading of Milton, whose influence, however, is chiefly to be seen in the relaxation of an excessive tendency to compression and abruptness.

Something is then said about 'Chrysaor' and the 'Poems from the Arabic and Persian.' Regarding the latter as nothing else than "a somewhat elaborate joke" for the mystification of the learned, Mr. Bradley infers that Landor by this time had ceased to take the poetic vocation seriously. "The first fresh impulse to express himself in song had spent its force." But other inspiration was to come which, if it allowed Landor to speak of prose as his business, and of poetry as only an amusement, nevertheless impelled him to write dramatic poems like 'Count Julian' and idylls like the 'Hellenics.'

The Early Poems of Walter Savage Landor: a Study of his Development and Debt to Milton. By William Bradley. (Hugh Rees, 2s. 6d. net.)

FICTION.

ASPECTS OF ITALY.

Louis Norbert. By Vernon Lee. (John Lane, 6s.)

May we suppose that this "Novel with a Twofold Romance" is, as it were, a mental relaxation after those many volumes in which Vernon Lee has developed her conception of the Genius of Place and places? At least it suggests rest, or rather the fruitful devotion of leisure hours.

An old, old story of one Louis Norbert, a son of Louis XIV., and a niece of Mazarin, slain by the secret agents of Rome because he threatens the repose of the great, is suspected, shaped, unearthed, and finally revealed in its full coherence, after many researches in libraries and muniment rooms, public and private, by the allied toil and imagination of a young archæologist and an English lady of quality. That is the first fold, and the study of the young student and his lady the second, of this "Twofold Romance."

But the archæologist is a somewhat colourless being, a study of an ultra-restrained type, and his patroness is of a generation that has no longer a deep appeal to us. Her judgments, fancies, and comments on life in general, and her attitude to her intellectual protégé in particular, are not what they assume themselves to be—novel and modern. She does earn our gratitude, however, by one definition: "poor Isabella's worst, inexplicable feelings. They 're called 'Ahnungen,' and only Germans have them." Scarcely less illuminating is the sentiment of the schoolgirl who asked for *all* the sorrows of Werther in book-form.

It is somewhat of a shock to find more than one lapse of style: "twigs brought by rooks *like* one sees in church towers," and "alongside of my bath-tub," are not what we expect from one who has long held up for our admiration the mirror of artistic diction. Still, there is much that attracts us in the way of phrase and comment.

On the whole, Louis Norbert and his doings are the real interest (we could, perhaps, wish they were the sole interest) of the book—sufficient in itself without any setting.

From Opposite Shores. By Virginia Gucciardi-Fiastri. Translated by Hélène Antonelli. (Max Goschen, 6s.)

A delicate and singularly lifelike study is here presented of two aspects of provincial life in Northern Italy: Socialism and the Church in subdued conflict with one another. We see the respective ideals of the two reflected in the various characters, drawn for us always with a quiet and sure touch. Were the treatment less excellent, this study would have failed of its purpose, and would have seemed too nebulous and slight, or else too highly coloured to be credible. The publisher has evidently a taste for the finesse of literature, and has chosen a good example of it.

SOCIAL STUDIES.

Sword and Cross. By Silas K. Hocking. (Stanley Paul & Co., 6*s*.)

Mr. Hocking has undertaken a big problem in his novel 'Sword and Cross,' by choosing as his twofold subject the indefensibility of aggressive warfare between two so-called Christian nations, and the failure of the Church at large to keep her hold upon the great mass of the working classes. The view recently expounded by Norman Angell that war is an economic blunder, and its supposed benefits non-existent in point of fact, Mr. Hocking touches on but lightly, preferring to deal with it from an ethical standpoint. The questions he raises have troubled the public conscience probably more severely than the nation would be willing to admit, with the recent South African War as an object-lesson in the consequences which attend the rousing of men's baser passions. Apparently this novel was written while that war was in progress, and now that time has given us a clearer focus of cause and effect, its publication is opportune, and we recommend it to all who advocate force as a means of settling disputes.

The mouthpiece of Mr. Hocking's arguments is John Richmond, a young minister who has just been appointed to his first charge in a Congregational church in Ullchester. Richmond's predecessor was a Dr. Deeping, a man who had contented himself with abstract preaching of the variety which aroused no one's conscience to the idea that there was any relation between ethical truth and practical fulfilment. To a congregation containing many wealthy people, upon whose favour and liberality the church depends for financial support, Richmond is a thorn in the flesh. He gradually alienates the influential members by his straightforward advocacy of what he holds to be true, whether it concerns the training of children, social reform, or the duty of preserving peace. His unpopularity grows, until he feels his position impossible, and forthwith resigns. His brief after-career is that of a taxi-cab driver in London, where an accident causes his death. A love-story is included, but has no real bearing on the purpose of the novel.

Mr. Hocking makes out a good case for his opinions; but we can hardly agree that the small response to the Christian teachings of the Church is entirely due to the shirking of the clergy. On his own showing those who profess to be church members are at least as fully responsible.

The author would have been as effective if in some of his arguments he had allowed the facts to speak for themselves, without so much moralizing and repetition.

Sylvia. By Upton Sinclair. (John Long, 6*s*.)

Mr. Sinclair has constructed a story out of a beautiful girl from an aristocratic Southern state of America; a deserving young man whose father had been in prison, and who himself gets drawn into a scrape through the fault of another; and a multi-millionaire, "King" of Harvard and elsewhere.

Sylvia falls in love with the deserving young man, but when his trouble comes she is compelled by her family to throw him aside without listening to his explanations. It follows that she marries the rich young man.

The novel is forcible, picturesque, and, so far as we can judge, realistic. But to English readers these alien types and temperaments cannot be wholly convincing. For example, we can understand certain aspects and uses of wealth. It can create palaces of luxury or peace; it can even relieve much human suffering. But we are bewildered at the idea that unlimited wealth—even when joined to consummate effulgence of personal and mental charm, and allied to the highest "Knickerbocker" descent—can exercise so complete and hypnotic a domination over its surroundings.

We are the less readily convinced because in this case Mr. Sinclair has entered a field unsuited to his best gifts. 'Sylvia' as a story is undoubtedly far more ably written and constructed than many novels, but it does not show the real strength of its author. We think of those mighty steam-hammers that can crush a mass of steel, but can also crack a watch-glass—for the sake of display.

ADVENTURES.

The Haven of Desire. By Capt. Frank H. Shaw. (Cassell & Co., 6*s*.)

We congratulate Capt. Shaw on a striking and admirable book. He knows the sea in all its beauty and horror, and he knows the life of those that go down to it in the despised, hard-driven, hard-fighting merchant "tramps." The sinking of the Omadhaun, the passage of the Tetuan across the Bay, the fight with the murderous ex-stevedore, the rescue from the raft, the Valparaiso catastrophe, the other rescue in the final chapter—these are thrilling, strong scenes, painted with a brush that achieves vivid and impressive breadth, yet with no omission or diminution of detail.

Mr. Joseph Conrad, a master of sea-scenes (long neglected except by a small and eclectic following, but now at last accepted by a larger public), has given us many notable studies of wonderful ocean episodes and their effect upon those who take part in them. But he limits himself to his studies, concentrating within his limits all his choice and force of words. Capt. Shaw prefers a series of broader pictures, coherent by reason of the story that connects them.

To his story in itself we might take exception were not the characters so truly drawn, so natural in their speech and consistent in their action. The captains of the Omadhaun and the Tetuan, the two mates (naturally protagonists, but forced to extend their part for the sake of the love-interest of the book), the Scots chief engineer (far superior to the average engine-room Mac of marine fiction)—these and certain others are outstanding types. But they should not have been drawn beyond the environment of salt and storm that suits them by the exigencies of the plot which the author has apparently felt it his duty to construct. His story is in itself sufficiently consistent to need no such detraction, introduced (we suppose) from some misconception of the demands of the reading public.

The Loadstone. By Violet Methley. (Hurst & Blackett, 6*s*.)

"The last phase" of Napoleon, dramatic but sordid in the petty bickerings of an unhappy household, would hardly seem to present an attractive field for the average novelist. Miss Methley has, however, not feared to face the gloom of St. Helena, and, within limits, she has produced an instructive picture of the household at Longwood, and has even achieved for her hero heroic proportions. Her writing is direct, and she has some power of description. Her choice of subject and her concise method are well adapted to the incidents she relates. There is, of course, only one theme for a story of Longwood—a plot for Napoleon's escape; and 'The Loadstone' does not attempt to evade this. The plot is, however, so involved in trickery and complications that, like an old fashion revived, it has an air of novelty. The picture of the Emperor is impressive, and the last scene in which we see him is dramatically conceived. The hero at first taxes our credibility; but he develops the taciturnity and character fitting to his environment of adventure and suffering. Miss Methley is, it need hardly be added, a sympathizer with Napoleon's complaints.

The Island. By Eleanor Mordaunt. (Heinemann, 6*s*.)

The island scene of these sixteen short stories is presumably in the vicinity of Madagascar. The stories, which show considerable versatility, are in some cases fantastic, with a suggestion of mysticism and strange folk-lore; others deal in a whimsical and amusing manner with the love episodes of callous young officers and unsophisticated sugar planters. The grosser aspects of life in a tropical climate, as touched on by the author, are, to speak frankly, unpleasant reading, only redeemed from the morbid by a certain grim realism and sincerity of purpose.

The author has considerable facility of expression, and some psychological insight. She appears to be well acquainted with her ground, and, in addition to her vivid descriptions of nature and scenery, she draws a graphic picture of the inconveniences and hardships of existence in a tropical climate, where the white man must unceasingly defend himself against fever and disease. Unfortunately, while her writing has much vigour and vitality, it is often marred by flamboyant phrases, and insistence on trivialities.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Biggs (C. R. Davey), How the Bible Grew: Part I. The Law, 1/4
Oxford, Clarendon Press
A little book on the growth of the first six books of the Old Testament, illustrated with extracts from parallel sources.

Hudson (Egbert C.), A Central African Parish, 1/ net. Cambridge, Heffer
An account of missionary work in Central Africa, with an Introduction by the Bishop of Zanzibar. It is illustrated from photographs by Miss A. M. P. Dunn; and Miss M. A. Andrews contributes an Appendix.

Murray (George), Jesus and His Parables, 4/6 net. Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark
In his interpretation of the Parables, the author chiefly aims at bringing out their dramatic and imaginative qualities, while "all balancing of rival views—appropriate to a commentary—is avoided."

Streeter (Burnett Hillman), Restatement and Reunion, a Study in First Principles, 2/6 net. Macmillan
Four studies by the editor of 'Foundations' on 'The Simplicity of Christianity,' 'Authority, Reunion, and Truth,' 'What does the Church of England Stand For?' and 'The Conception of the One Church,' two of which are based on sermons delivered to the University of Oxford.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Brighton Public Library, Museum, and Fine Art Galleries: Catalogue of Documents and Letters of Historical and Local Interest ....lent by Alderman Charles Thomas-Stanford.
A descriptive Catalogue, with an Introduction and Index.

Catalogue of Drawings, Engravings, and Books, collected and for Sale by William Ward, 6d. Richmond, 2, Church Terrace
This Catalogue includes engravings after Turner, sketches by Samuel Palmer, and some rare books by Ruskin.

Catalogue of Early Works on English History, Literature, and Science, offered by Wilfrid M. Voynich: Part I. A–E, 1/
68 and 70, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.
The Catalogue is arranged alphabetically under the names of authors, and there is a Subject Index.

PHILOSOPHY.

Sidgwick (Alfred), Elementary Logic, 3/6 net. Cambridge University Press
A book for beginners, treating logic both "as a carefully limited subject to get up for an elementary examination, and as a free study of some of the chief risks of error in reasoning."

POETRY.

Drama (Edith), Earth with her Bars, and Other Poems, paper 1/ net, cloth 2/6 net. Longmans
A number of short pieces, reprinted from *Country Life*, *The Westminster Gazette*, and other papers.

For Better, for Worse, and Other Poems, by the Author of 'Dove Sono,' &c., 2/ Reeves
'For Better, for Worse,' is a piece in over seventy stanzas; there are also a few sonnets and short pieces. The book is illustrated with two designs by Mr. G. D. Davison.

Mor (Evan), Neige d'Antan, 2/6 net. Jones & Evans
A small collection of verses on various subjects, such as 'Autumn Leaves,' 'Silence,' and 'Rue St. Jacques.'

West (James Harcourt), Poems of Human Progress, and Other Pieces, including One Hundred and Fifteen Sonnets, $1.50 net. Boston, Tufts College Press
This volume includes the contents of Mr. West's previous work 'The Ninth Paradise.' Among the additional poems are 'The Bells of Como' and 'Heart of Youth.'

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Adams (John Quincy), Writings, edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford, Vol. III., 15/ net. Macmillan
This volume contains correspondence extending over the period October, 1801, to December, 1810.

Brown (Frederick), China's Dayspring after Thirty Years, 10/6 net. Murray & Evenden
An account of the author's experiences in the Boxer risings at the beginning of this century. The Rev. T. A. Seed has contributed the Introduction, and there are Forewords by the late Sir Robert Hart and the Rev. F. B. Meyer. The book is illustrated.

Bryan (Wilhelmus Bogart), A History of the National Capital, from its Foundation through the Period of the Adoption of the Organic Act, Vol. I., 21/ net. Macmillan
A history of the city of Washington from its foundation in 1790 to 1814.

Calendar of the Justiciary Rolls of Proceedings in the Court of the Justiciar of Ireland, preserved in the Public Record Office of Ireland: Edward I. Part II., edited by James Mills, 15/ Stationery office
This volume, completing the calendar of these rolls, covers the years 23-31 of the reign of Edward I.

Cust (Albinia Lucy), Mrs. Wherry, Chronicles of Erthig on the Dyke, 2 vols., 25/ net. John Lane
A history of Erthig Hall, told from old documents and letters. The volumes are illustrated with reproductions of portraits and photographs.

Fallows (J. A.), An Introduction to the Study of the French Revolution, 1/6 net. Simpkin & Marshall
A sketch of the French Revolution, with a Bibliography and Index.

Hamilton (Alexander), Jay (John), and **Madison (James),** The Federalist, a Commentary on the Constitution of the United States, edited by Henry Cabot Lodge, 2/6 net. Fisher Unwin
These essays are reprinted from the original text, with an Introduction by Mr. Lodge on their authorship, Bibliography, and text. In the Appendix are printed the Articles of Confederation and the Federal Constitution, as agreed upon by the Convention of 1787.

Keats Letters, Papers, and Other Relics, edited by George C. Williamson, together with Forewords by Theodore Watts-Dunton, and an Introduction by H. Buxton Forman, 63/ net. Lane
This volume contains fifty-eight collotype facsimiles of the Keats MSS. bequeathed by Sir Charles Dilke to the Hampstead Public Library. The plates are accompanied by full transcriptions and notes, and Dr. Williamson also gives an account of the portraits of Keats, illustrated with fourteen reproductions. The edition for sale is limited to 320 copies.

Macalister (R. A. S.), Muiredach, Abbot of Monasterboice 890–923 A.D., his Life and Surroundings, 7/6 net. Dublin, Hodges & Figgis
Three lectures on 'Muiredach's Europe,' 'Muiredach's Ireland,' and 'Muiredach's Monasterboice,' which were given last year at Alexandra College, Dublin, on the foundation in memory of Margaret Stokes. There are illustrations.

Maxwell (Constantia), A Short History of Ireland, 1/ net. Dublin, Education Co. of Ireland
A brief sketch of Irish history, illustrated with maps and plans. The author deals mainly with political events.

Terry (Schuyler B.), The Financing of the Hundred Years' War, 1337–1360, 6/ net. Constable
An account of the various financial expedients to which the ministers of Edward III. had resort in order to meet the expenses of the war.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Cooper (Elizabeth), The Women of Egypt, 6/ Hurst & Blackett
An account of the customs and life of women of various classes, both Egyptian and Bedouin. The book is illustrated.

Joppen (Charles), Historical Atlas of India, 3/6 net. Longmans
A new pocket edition, comprising thirty-three maps in all, three of which are new, and notes on each.

Mace (Charles A.), Goode Olde Countree, 6/ net. St. Catherine Press
This book deals mainly with the Cotswold country, and contains descriptions of places, accounts of old games, legends, and customs, and a chapter on 'Good Old English Talk.'

Meherban Narayanrao Babasaheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji, Impressions of British Life and Character on the Occasion of a European Tour, 1913, 8/6 net. Macmillan
A record of the impressions of the writer on a tour in Great Britain, including a few chapters on his experiences in France, Switzerland, and Italy. He writes for Indian rather than English readers. Lord George Hamilton has contributed an Introduction.

Smith (Bertram), Caravan Days, 5/ net. Nisbet
An account of a journey by caravan to John o' Groat's, giving practical hints to would-be caravanners. The book is illustrated with photographs.

Tompkins (Herbert W.), Autolycus in Arcady, 3/6 net. Allen
These rambling sketches are "from the Journal of a Wandering Bookman," set down on a solitary walking-tour between Guildford and New Romsey.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Duncan (George), Golf for Women, 3/6 net. Werner Laurie
The author gives hints on how the various shots should be played, and the text is illustrated by photographs of well-known lady golfers, showing their grips, stances, and swings.

SOCIOLOGY.

Creighton (Louise), The Social Disease, and How to Fight It, a Rejoinder, 1/ net. Longmans
A little book on the evils of social impurity, written "in the hope that women at least may be led to think wisely and widely on the whole subject."

POLITICS.

Beard (Charles A. and Mary Ritter), American Citizenship, 4/6 net. Macmillan
A book on civic government for use in schools.

Hill (R. A. P.), The British Revolution, 2/ net. Cambridge University Press
An inquiry into the fundamental principles of our national philosophy.

ECONOMICS.

Dahlinger (Charles W.), The New Agrarianism, 4/ net. Putnam
A survey of the causes of the present social unrest, and discussion of measures for bringing about better conditions in agriculture.

Taussig (F. W.), The Tariff History of the United States, 6/ net. Putnam
A sixth edition, revised and brought up to date. It contains an additional chapter on the Tariff of 1913.

PHILOLOGY.

Clark (Clifford Pease), Numerical Phraseology in Vergil. Princeton, N.J., Falcon Press
A thesis submitted to the Faculty of Princeton University in candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Macalister (R. A. Stewart), The Language of the Nawar or Zutt, the Nomad Smiths of Palestine, 5/ Quaritch
This book contains a Grammar of the Nawar language, a collection of about a hundred Nuri stories with translations, and a Vocabulary. It appeared serially in the *Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society*.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Harman (Edward George), Edmund Spenser and the Impersonations of Francis Bacon, 16/ net. Constable
The author discusses the writings usually ascribed to Spenser, Shakespeare, Sidney, Bacon, Webbe, and other Elizabethans, and offers his own theories as to their authorship. He is busy with parallels, and points out, for instance, "how closely Shakespeare seems to follow the circumstances of Raleigh's courtship and marriage in the play of 'Othello.'"

EDUCATION.

Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, Eighth Annual Report of the President and of the Treasurer. New York City, 576, Fifth Avenue
Containing a report of the development of the educational work of the Foundation, a discussion of some current educational problems such as the financial status of College teachers, and the report of the Treasurer.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Arnold (E. C.), Key to 'Indexing and Précis Writing for Civil Service Candidates,' by T. Evan Jacob, 1/ net. Macmillan
A booklet containing seventeen exercises.

Chaytor (H. J.) and **Renault (E.)**, French Translation and Composition, 2/ Heinemann
This book contains extracts from well-known French and English writers, one or more in each language describing similar scenes, which by comparison may prove helpful in translation and composition.

Here and There Stories: No. 2, Ships and Men, 3*d.*; No. 3, Man's Work, 3*d.*; and No. 7, Holidays Here and There in the Homeland, 4*d.* Macmillan
Small Readers, printed in large type and illustrated.

How and Why Stories: No. 9, Wind and Weather, 4*d.*: and No. 13, Madam How and Lady Why (abridged), by Charles Kingsley, 5*d.* Macmillan
Illustrated Readers.

FICTION.

Bryce (Mrs. Charles), Mrs. Vanderstein's Jewels, 6/ Lane
A detective story concerning the theft of some priceless jewels and the murder of the owner.

Clark (Muriel), Sister Jefferies, 1/ net. Nisbet
The story of a young lady journalist whose conscience prompts her to give up her prospects and lover on joining the Salvation Army.

Harraden (Beatrice), Ships that Pass in the Night, 1/ net. Blackwood
A cheap edition. See notice in *Athen.*, March 25, 1893, p. 374.

Haslette (John), Johnnie Maddison, 6/ Smith & Elder
The hero is faced with the question whether he ought to tell the heroine, who is engaged to his friend, that the latter is a gambler and a ne'er-do-well. The problem is complicated by the fact that he himself is in love with the lady. The scenes of the story are laid in South Africa.

Hill (Marion), Sunrise Valley, 6/ Long
A story of American country life, with an energetic young schoolmistress as heroine.

Hocking (Silas K.), Sword and Cross, 6/ Stanley Paul
See p. 755.

Hope (Lilith), The Anvil, 6/ Chapman & Hall
This novel records the career of a pleasure-loving girl, half English, half Spanish, whose ambition it is to be as famous a dancer as her sister.

Hutten (Baroness von), Maria, 6/ Hutchinson
This volume is a sequel to 'Sharrow,' published in the spring of 1912.

Kenyon (Edith C.), Love's Triumph, 3*d.* 'Leisure Hour' Office
The heroine, in the guise of a lady's help, goes to live with her grandfather in order to bring about a reconciliation between him and her mother.

Kenyon (Edith C.), Molly's Charm, 3*d.* 'Leisure Hour' Office
The story of a young girl who agrees to live with a wealthy and disagreeable uncle in order to help her family.

Maartens (Maarten), A Question of Taste, 3/6 Constable
A new edition. See notice in *Athen.*, May 14, 1892, p. 629.

Maartens (Maarten), Some Women I have Known, 3/6 Constable
A new edition. See notice in *Athen.*, Nov. 23, 1901, p. 697.

Marsh (Richard), Margot—and her Judges, 6/ Chatto & Windus
The story of a young actress who is suspected of having stolen a pearl necklace and bank-notes.

Norris (W. E.), Barbara and Company, 6/ Constable
This novel tells of the methods adopted by a society lady in furthering her matchmaking and other schemes for the happiness of her fellow-beings.

Old French Romances, done into English by William Morris, with an Introduction by Joseph Jacobs, 2/6 net. Allen
A new edition. Morris's translation of these four French romances was first published in 1896.

Patterson (Joseph Medill), Rebellion, 6/ Holden & Hardingham
An American story of a woman who rebels against life with a drunken husband.

Pawlowska (Yol), A Child Went Forth, 5/ net. Duckworth
The record of a child's life, with its hopes, fears, and emotions.

Queer Stories from 'Truth,' 1/ 'Truth' Office
The twentieth series.

Ramsey (M. C.), The Doctor's Angel, 3*d.* 'Leisure Hour' Office
The author records the struggles of a dour Scotch doctor to bring up an unruly family after his wife's death.

Steel (Flora Annie), The Mercy of the Lord, 6/ Heinemann
A collection of short stories, the scenes of which are laid in India and Scotland.

Vaizey (Mrs. George de Horne), Grizel Married, 6/ Mills & Boon
The story of a woman who, after ten years of married life, longs for romance.

Walker (B. H. M.), The Red Gate, 3*d.* 'Leisure Hour' Office
A story of a family feud.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Asiatic Society of Bengal, Journal and Proceedings, Vol. VIII. No. 11; and Vol. IX. Nos. 1–6. Calcutta, 1, Park Street
These volumes contain a report of the proceedings of the Society and papers contributed by members.

Chinese Review, June, 1/ net. 42, Hillfield Road, N.W.
Includes 'The Spirit of the Chinese,' by Ku Hung Ming; 'The New Coinage Law,' by Dr. Chin-tao Chen; and 'International Aspects of the Opium Question,' by Mr. J. G. Alexander.

Gypsy and Folk-Lore Gazette, Vol. II. No. 2, 5/ Gypsy Arts and Curio Co.
Articles on 'Heinrich von Wlislocki,' by Mr. David MacRitchie, and 'The Corsican Vendetta,' by Mr. W. Herbert Cox, are among the contents.

International Theosophical Chronicle, May, 6*d.* net. 18, Bartlett's Buildings
Some of the items in this issue are 'The Founder of the Theosophical Movement,' 'Katherine Tingley's Appeal to abolish Capital Punishment,' and 'A Vision of Space,' verses by Mr. A. M. Pritchard.

Library, April, 3/ net. Moring
Dr. W. W. Greg writes on 'Bibliographical and Textual Problems of the English Miracle Cycles,' Miss Elizabeth Lee discusses 'Recent Foreign Literature,' and Mr. J. B. Williams contributes an article on 'Henry Cross-Grove, Jacobite, Journalist, and Printer.'

Library Assistant, June. Library Assistants' Association
Includes a paper on 'Municipal Librarianship,' by Mr. William Wollitt, and the Nineteenth Annual Report of the Association.

My Garden, Illustrated, No. I., 6*d.* net. Keliher
Contains many illustrated articles on 'Rock Garden Construction,' 'The Exhibiting of Sweet Peas,' 'Summer Treatment of Roses,' &c., and some coloured plates.

Royal Statistical Society Journal, May, 2/6 The Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace, Strand
Mr. A. L. Bowley writes on the 'Rural Population in England and Wales'; Prof. F. Y. Edgeworth continues his discussion 'On the Use of Analytical Geometry to represent Certain Kinds of Statistics'; and there are reviews and current notes.

Theosophical Path, May, 1/ Point Loma, California
The articles in this issue include 'Beauty and Impersonality,' by Mr. H. Travers; 'Theosophical Concepts of Evolution,' by Mr. H. Coryn; and 'Alchemy,' by Mr. H. T. Edge.

GENERAL.

Bunyan, The Pilgrim's Progress, Part I., edited, with Biographical Introduction and Notes, by Edmund Venables, 2/6 Oxford, Clarendon Press
This issue is printed without change from the second edition (1900), revised by Miss Mabel Peacock, of Canon Venables's complete edition of 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' 'Grace Abounding,' &c.

Oston (M.), Queer Patients, 2/ net. Murray & Evenden
A second edition of these accounts of a medical man's experiences.

Rochdale Public Libraries, Art Gallery, and Museum Committee, 1913–14. Forty-Third Annual Report.
Containing reports on the development of these institutions during the year; tables relating to stock, issues, attendance of visitors, &c.; a list of donors, and a statement of accounts.

Woollen Manufacture at Wellington, Somerset, compiled from the Records of an Old Family Business by Joseph Hoyland Fox, 7/6 net. Humphreys
An account of the growth of an industry carried on in the West of England by the same family for nearly 250 years. It is illustrated with facsimiles, reproductions of portraits, photographs, &c.

PAMPHLETS.

Bell (Ernest), An After-Life for Animals, 2*d.* 'Animals' Friend' Society
A pamphlet in which the author maintains that the reasons which point to an after-life for human beings also apply to animals.

Gwatkin (H. M.), The Bishop of Oxford's Open Letter, an Open Letter in Reply, 3*d.* Longmans
A further contribution to the Anglican controversy.

SCIENCE.

Cambridge Tracts in Mathematics and Mathematical Physics: No. 15, Complex Integration and Cauchy's Theorem, by G. N. Watson, 3/ net. Cambridge University Press
The author's purpose is to collect "those propositions which are employed in the course of a rigorous proof of Cauchy's theorem, together with a brief account of some of the applications of the theorem to the evaluation of definite integrals."

Carslaw (H. S.), The Teaching of Mathematics in Australia. Sydney, Angus & Robertson
A report dealing with the teaching of mathematics in the State High Schools, Technical Institutions, Teachers' Colleges, Military and Naval Colleges, and Universities of Australia. It was presented to the International Commission on the Teaching of Mathematics.

Cockerell (T. D. A.), Names applied to the North American Bees of the Genera Lithurgus, Anthidium, and Allies. Washington, Govt. Printing Office
A paper reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the United States National Museum.

Contributions from the United States National Herbarium, Vol. 18, Part 2: New or Noteworthy Plants from Colombia and Central America, 4, by Henry Pittier. Washington, Govt. Printing Office
This paper is in continuation of a series by Mr. Pittier dealing chiefly with Colombian and Central American plants of economic value, and includes descriptions of two new species of Brosimum and Spondias.

Dyar (Harrison G.), The Noctuid Moths of the Genera Palindia and Dyomyx. Washington, Govt. Printing Office
Descriptive notes on 103 species of Eulepidotis and 20 of Dyomyx. The paper is reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the United States National Museum.

Gray (Francis W.), A Manual of Practical Physical Chemistry, 4/6 Macmillan
A practical handbook on laboratory work, illustrated by diagrams.

Hobson (E. W.), John Napier and the Invention of Logarithms, 1614, 1/6 net. Cambridge University Press
The author gives a brief summary of Napier's life, and considers in detail the methods by which he arrived at his discovery.

MacMunn (C. A.), Spectrum Analysis applied to Biology and Medicine, 5/ net. Longmans
This thesis has been revised after Dr. MacMunn's death by Dr. J. H. Milroy; and Prof. F. W. Gamble has contributed the Preface.

Moritz (Robert Edouard), Memorabilia Mathematica; or, The Philomath's Quotation-Book, 12/6 net. Macmillan
A volume of quotations relating to mathematics. They are classified under headings, and in each case the reference is given.

Rathbun (Mary J.), New Species of Crabs of the Families Grapsidæ and Ocypodidæ. Washington, Govt. Printing Office
The species here described form part of the collections obtained during the Philippine cruise of the Fisheries' steamer Albatross in the years 1907–10. The paper is reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the United States National Museum.

Royal Society of London, Catalogue of Scientific Papers, 1800–1900, Subject Index: Vol. III. Physics, Part II., 15/ net.
Cambridge University Press
This part completes the Subject Index on 'Physics.' It deals with electricity and magnetism, and contains 23,300 entries.

Stanley (H.), Practical Applied Physics, 3/
Methuen
A textbook for second- and third- year engineering students.

FINE ARTS.

Biblioteca Laurenziana, Reproductions from Illuminated Manuscripts.
Florence, De Marinis
A portfolio of fifty plates from MSS. in the Medicean Laurentian Library, with a Preface and descriptive notes by Dr. Guido Biagi.

Bulley (Margaret H.), Ancient and Medieval Art, a Short History, 5/ net. Methuen
A book for parents and teachers, containing thirteen lessons on ancient, classic, and mediæval art, and an Introduction on the necessity for teaching the history of art to children. There are many illustrations and a coloured chart.

Conway (Sir Martin), The Sport of Collecting, 5/ net. Fisher Unwin
A record of the writer's experiences in collecting pictures and *objets d'art*, ending with a chapter on how he found a castle.

India: Progress Report of the Archeological Survey, Western Circle, for the Year ending 31st March, 1913.
Government of Bombay
Including a report of the original research, excavation, and conservation carried out by the Survey during the year, an account of the Tour Programme for 1913–14, and Appendixes.

National Art-Collections Fund, Tenth Annual Report. Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill St.
Containing a report of the Ninth Annual Meeting, a complete list of acquisitions, descriptive notes on those secured during 1913, and a list of members.

St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, Memorials, edited by Arthur Meredyth Burke, 42/ net.
Eyre & Spottiswoode
This volume contains a transcript of the Parish Registers relating to christenings, marriages, and burials from 1539 to 1660, and an extensive Index. Dean Henson has written a prefatory note, and there is an Introduction by Mr. Burke. The volume is illustrated with portraits.

Weaver (Lawrence), Small Country Houses, their Repair and Enlargement, 15/ net.
'Country Life' Office
This is a companion volume to the author's 'Small Country Houses of To-day,' and deals with the treatment of old houses. The author considers forty examples chosen from five centuries of domestic architecture, and there are nearly three hundred illustrations.

MUSIC.

Feis Ceóil Collection of Irish Airs hitherto Unpublished, edited by Arthur Darley and P. J. McCall, Vol. I., 2/6 net.
Dublin, Feis Ceóil Association
The editors have written an Introduction, and give, with a few notes, the sources from which the airs were obtained.

Newmarch (Rosa), The Russian Opera, 5/ net.
Herbert Jenkins
A study of the development of national opera in Russia. Part of the work is based on lectures read before the Musical Association of London between the years 1900 and 1905.

Shaw (W. Warren), The Lost Vocal Art and its Restoration, with Introduction by David Bispham, 6/ net. Lippincott
The author advocates a revival of psychological principles of voice culture, and gives practical exercises for the use of singers and teachers.

DRAMA.

Carter (Huntly), The Theatre of Max Reinhardt, 7/6 net. Frank Cecil Palmer
A study of Max Reinhardt's development in stagecraft and his influence on the modern theatre. The book has illustrations.

Casson (T. E.), The Wise Kings of Borrowdale, 6*d*. Keswick, Bakewell
A little play of the men of Borrowdale, "who were wiser than other men," and "desired to keep the bird of Spring always in their dale." It is to be presented next month in the garden of Greta Hall by members of Keswick School.

Euripides, The Alcestis, the Greek Text, with English Verse Translation parallel by Sixth Form Boys of Bradfield College, 1/6 net.
Milford
This play is to be given at the Open-Air Theatre of Bradfield College next month.

Jennings (Gertrude), Four One-Act Plays, paper 1/6 net, cloth 2/ French
Four curtain-raisers — 'The Rest Cure,' 'Between the Soup and the Savoury,' 'The Pros and Cons,' and 'Acid Drops'—which have all been produced at various times in London theatres.

FOREIGN.

POETRY.

Dante Alighieri, La Divine Comédie, Le Purgatoire, Traduction Nouvelle par Ernest de Laminne, 7fr. 50. Paris, Perrin
The translation is printed with the original text on the opposite page, and is annotated.

Sanini (Osvaldo), Io, 4 lire.
Turin, Società Tipografico-Editrice Nazionale
The poems include treatments of nature, philosophy, and personal themes.

PHILOSOPHY.

Épictète, La Traduction Française du Manuel d'Épictète d'André de Rivaudeau au XVI^e^ Siècle, publiée avec une Introduction par Léontine Zanta, 4fr. Paris, Champion
In Parts I. and II. the writer discusses the Latin translations of the 'Manual' of Epictetus during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and the French translations of the sixteenth century. Part III. contains the text of Rivaudeau's version, published in 1567, and his 'Observations....sur la Doctrine d'Épictète.'

Zanta (Léontine), La Renaissance du Stoïcisme au XVI^e^ Siècle, 12fr. Paris, Champion
A history of the revival of the Stoic philosophy in Europe in the sixteenth century.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Coynart (Ch. de), Le Chevalier de Folard (1669–1752), 3fr. 50. Paris, Hachette
A biography of the Chevalier de Folard, giving an account of the various campaigns in which he distinguished himself.

Leclère (Adhémard), Histoire du Cambodge, 25fr. Paris, Geuthner
The author, who has lived in Cambodia for twenty-five years, here records from legends, ancient inscriptions, and documents its history from the first century of our era.

Ligne (Prince de), Lettres a la Marquise de Coigny, 3fr. 50. Paris, Champion
This volume in the Centenary Edition of the works of the Prince de Ligne is published under the auspices of the Cercle Archéologique d'Ath et de la Région, and has a long Préface by M. Henri Lebasteur.

Origines Diplomatiques (Les) de la Guerre de 1870–1871, Recueil de Documents publié par le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, Vols. VII. and VIII. Paris, Ficker
Vol. VII. covers the period September 1st, 1865, to March 14th, 1866; and Vol. VIII. continues the record to May 3rd, 1866.

Skrifter utgivna av Svenska Litteratursällskapet i Finland: No. 114. Pehr Kalms Brev till Samtida—I. Pehr Kalms Brev till C. F. Mennander, utgivna av Otto E. A. Hjelt och Alb. Hästesko, 4fm. Helsingfors
A series of eighteenth-century letters.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Dalgado (Dr. D. G.), The Climate of Portugal, and Notes on its Health Resorts, 10/6 net.
Lisbon, Academy of Sciences; London, H. K. Lewis
A book on the climatic geography of Portugal as a whole, with brief descriptions of its chief health resorts. It is illustrated with maps and tables.

PHILOLOGY.

Krüger (Dr. Gustav), Schwierigkeiten des Englischen: Part II. Syntax, 13m.
Dresden, C. A. Koch
A continuation of Dr. Krüger's elaborate dissection of the usage of English, with abundant examples.

Skrifter utgivna av Svenska Litteratursällskapet i Finland: No. 113. Studier i Nordisk Filologi, utgivna genom Hugo Pipping, Vol. V., 3kr. Helsingfors
This volume includes papers by Birger Nerman, T. E. Karsten, and Hugo Pipping.

Studier i Modern Sprakvetenskap, utgivna av Nyfilologiska Sällskapet, Vol. V., 6kr.
Upsala, Almqvist & Wiksells
Including 'Carl Wahlund,' by P. A. Geijer; 'Shakespeares Uttal,' by Dr. R. E. Zachrisson; and 'Om Swinburnes Liv och Diktning,' by A. Malmstedt.

Valette (Marc de), L'Anglais par Vous-Meme, Nouvelle Méthode Pratique, avec Prononciation figurée, 3/ Hachette
A grammar containing exercises and conversations.

Woodward (Ven. H. W.), Kitaita or Kisighau, as Spoken on the Shambala Hills above Bwiti. Berlin, Reimer
This paper on the language of the Taita settlers in German East Africa is reprinted from the *Zeitschrift für Kolonialsprachen*.

SOCIOLOGY.

Walter-London (H. A.), Die neuere englische Sozialpolitik, 4m. Munich, R. Oldenbourg
This view of modern conceptions of social legislation in England is commended by Mr. Lloyd George in a Preface which is given in English and German.

POLITICS.

Schultze (Dr. Ernst), Die politische Bildung in England, 1m. Leipsic, Teubner
A lecture delivered at Dresden last November.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Olivero (Federico), Saggi di Letteratura Inglese. Bari, Laterza & Figli
Concerned chiefly with English poets from Milton and Wordsworth to Mr. Watts-Dunton and Mr. Arthur Symons. There are four articles on Keats, also one of considerable length on Pater.

Reynier (Gustave), Le Roman Réaliste au XVII^e^ Siècle, 3fr. 50. Paris, Hachette
The writer gives an account of the development of the realistic novel in France in the seventeenth century, showing how much it was influenced by the Picaresque novel.

FICTION.

Bangor (Noël), Le Sang Bleu, Scènes de la Vie Hongroise, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin
Sketches of Hungarian aristocratic society. In a Foreword the author acknowledges that the plot is founded on fact, and that he has known several of the people who appear in his book.

Bordeaux (Henry), Nieve sobre las Huellas, 1fr. 25. Nelson
A translation into Spanish by Esaú Revilla, with an Introduction by Azorín.

Hudault (J.), Le Pavillon aux Livres, 3fr. 50. Paris, Perrin
A story of the chapel of the Château de Guerneville, which in the eighteenth century was transformed into a library, and of the man who, two hundred years later, restored it to its original purpose.

Mason (A. E. W.), L'Eau Vive, 1/ Nelson
A translation of 'Running Water.'

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Mercure de France, Mai 16, 1fr. 25.
Paris, 26, Rue de Condé
The contents include 'Les Nouvelles Tendances Européennes,' by M. Paul Louis; 'La Prose Rythmée dans la "Révolte des Anges,"' by M. A.-Henri Becker; and verses by M. Émile Verhaeren and M. Henry Dérieux.

Revue Critique des Idées et des Livres, 1fr.
Paris, 155, Boulevard Saint-Germain
'Les Contes de M. Jules Lemaitre,' by M. André du Fresnois; 'Chœurs,' by M. Lionel des Rieux; and 'A propos de la "Petite Scène"': la Querelle des Comédiens,' by M. Xavier de Courville, are among the features of this number.

Revue de Hongrie, Mai 15, 2fr. 50.
Paris, Hachette
Some of the features of this number are 'La Campagne de Russie, 1812,' by the Comtesse Aimée Pálffy-Daun, and 'La Renaissance Française et les Châteaux de la Loire,' by M. Zoltán Bálint.

SCIENCE.

Boletin del Cuerpo de Ingenieros de Minas del Peru: No. 80, Estadística Minera del Perú en 1912, by Carlos P. Jimenez. Lima
A summary with statistics.

FINE ARTS.

Annales du Musée Guimet: Archéologie du Sud de l'Inde, 2 vols., 40fr. Paris, Geuthner
These two volumes deal in succession with the architecture and iconography of South India. They contain numerous illustrations from photographs and drawings.

Contenau (Dr. G.), La Déesse Nue Babylonienne, Étude d'Iconographie comparée, 8fr. Paris, Geuthner

A discussion of the identity and origin of this goddess, whose type is present in the art of Babylon and that of other ancient races.

Formigé (M. Jules), Remarques Diverses sur les Théatres Romains a propos de ceux d'Arles et d'Orange, 4fr. 50. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale

A volume in the "Mémoires présentés par divers Savants à l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres." It contains a description of the two theatres and a discussion of the probable date of their erection. It is illustrated with photographs, diagrams, and plans.

Maspero (G.), Ruines et Paysages d'Égypte, 7fr. 50. Paris, Librairie Orientale et Américaine

A revised and enlarged edition.

Müller (Dr. Ernst), Cäsaren-Porträts, 4m. Bonn, Marcus & Weber

A brief monograph on portraits of the Emperors of Rome, with illustrations.

Rodin (A.), Les Cathédrales de France. Paris, Colin

M. Charles Morice has written an Introduction, and the text is illustrated with a hundred plates.

MUSIC.

Vie Artistique, La Musique, Textes choisis et commentés par Henri de Curzon, 1fr. 50. Paris, Plon-Nourrit

An inquiry into the relation between music and literature, with a survey of the development of the tragédie lyrique and opéra-comique in France during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Each chapter contains extracts from writings of the period.

DRAMA.

Houssaye (Henry), Le Dernier Jour de Napoléon a la Malmaison (29 Juin, 1815), 1fr. Paris, Perrin

A tragedy in one act, with an appreciatory Foreword by M. Louis Sonolet.

Stahl (Ernest L.), Das Englische Theater im 19 Jahrhundert, seine Bühnekunst und Literatur, 4m. 50. Munich, Oldenbourg

A survey of the dramatic changes of the last century, giving special attention to methods of production and to the great actors of the time.

THE THRUSH BEFORE DAWN.

A voice peals in this end of night
  A phrase of notes resembling stars,
Single and spiritual notes of light.
  What call they at my window-bars?
The South, the past, the day to be,
An ancient infelicity.

Darkling, deliberate, what sings
  This wonderful one, alone, at peace?
What wilder things than song, what things
  Sweeter than youth, clearer than Greece,
Dearer than Italy, untold
Delight, and freshness centuries old?

And first first-loves, a multitude,
  The exaltation of their pain;
Ancestral childhood long renewed;
  And midnights of invisible rain;
And gardens, gardens, night and day,
Gardens and childhood all the way.

What Middle Ages passionate,
  O passionless voice! What distant bells
Lodged in the hills, what palace state
  Illyrian! For it speaks, it tells,
Without desire, without dismay,
Some morrow and some yesterday.

All—natural things! But more—whence came
  This yet remoter mystery?
How do these starry notes proclaim
  A graver still divinity?
This hope, this sanctity of fear?
O innocent throat! O human ear!

Alice Meynell.

THE DISCOVERY OF ISOLDE'S CHAPEL.

Honour is due to Mr. Julian Moore that he was one of the first to rediscover the *genius loci* of Chapelizod. In an interesting letter to *The Athenæum*, April 12th, 1902, he pointed out that the grey-towered Protestant church in the village owed its name to the personal association of Isolde with the locality.

It is a deplorable fact that during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries all the notable Irish writers who wrote about the district—historians, novelists, antiquaries—were invincibly ignorant of the tragic story of Tristan and Isolde; for this reason they were unable to appreciate the topographical significance, the romantic importance, of its fascinating place-name.

Last year in *The Athenæum* (February 1st, 1913) Mr. J. H. Moore, in an ingenious article entitled 'The Historical Basis of Tristan and Isolde,' took a step further, for he attempted to prove that the present building is the identical chapel founded by Isolde. The documents cited by Mr. Moore, corroborated by others, though doubtless he was unable to consult them, go to prove that the village dates from the first decades of the seventeenth century, and that about the same period the church was built as a Viceregal chapel. The total absence of tradition relating either to the chapel or village explains the heedlessness of the inhabitants, and warrants the rejection of the assumption that the daughter of Gormund was its founder. Isolde's Chapel had to be sought elsewhere.

The first documentary proof of the existence of Chapel "Ysoude" is found in the Vatican, dated 1212 ('Calender of Papal Documents,' i. 36), where Pope Innocent III. confirmed to the Hospitallers in Ireland the possession of "Ysoude"; later, in October, 1229, the King granted to the Knight Hospitallers the advowson of the King's vill of Chapelizod ("Capella Isolde"). The first recorded appointment was made on August 15th, 1228, when the King presented the Justiciary's clerk, William de Rupe, "to the vacant church of Chapel Isold."

In 1571 Dr. Hamner in his 'Chronicle of Ireland' records

"that Marc King of Cornwall, anno 459, married with La bel Isode, that built Isodes Chappel (or Chappel Isode)."

Here the tradition, probably gleaned locally, that Isolde built the chapel is first recorded. In 1577 Stanihurst wrote: "There is a village hard by Dublin called of the said La Beale Isoud." Most important of all, in the Dublin Regal Visitation of 1615 "Chappel Isot" is described "ecclesia et cancella bene."

This provides a valuable item of identification: Isot's Chapel had a chancel. Up to six years ago the church in Chapelizod had no chancel; the present chancel was added in 1908. This valuable clue enabled the writer to discover the little chancelled chapel of Isolde. A paper on 'Ante-Norman Churches in co. Dublin,' written in 1892 by an eminent Irish antiquary, Mr. W. F. Wakeman, and published in the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, directed him to an ancient ruined chapel near Palmerston. But not till 1913, when he discovered the reference to "Chappel Isot" in the Visitation of 1615, was this tiny oratory revealed as the chapel of Isolde, about a mile distant from the modern village of Chapelizod, opposite Knockmaroon, beautifully situated on the southern bank of the Liffey. It stands in the centre of an ancient cemetery.

The dead of to-day mingle with the dust of seven centuries; little shrines, sacred emblems, and rude crosses decorate the graves. The chapel is hid in a thicket of greenery; it is weighted with ivy, and hedged about with trees: ash, palm, elder, and oak. Mr. Wakeman drew attention to a venerable yew tree that stood close to the chapel.

"In Ireland [he writes] the yew tree is almost invariably styled 'palm,' and on Palm Sunday the Roman Catholics usually attach a sprig of yew to their bonnets and hats. That this tree is coeval with the church there can be no doubt."

In all probability this yew tree was planted by Isolde herself (Mr. Wakeman never suspected the association). If, as he conjectures, this tree gave the name of Palmerston to the townland, it may be regarded as an evidence of the deep-rooted interest taken locally in the great love-story.

Mr. Wakeman contributed a short account of the chapel and the yew tree to *The Illustrated London News*, January 23rd, 1864. It is illustrated by engravings of both church and tree from his sketches. The yew tree was blown down in a violent storm about the year 1884: for long it supplied fuel for the villagers; to-day not a vestige remains. The ancient chapel consists of a nave and chancel; it is solidly built with large stones, and the walls are quite 3 ft. thick. The chancel appears large. The chapel has a pathetic interest if, as the writer surmises, it was built in a season of disillusion and heartbreak—after the marriage of Tristan with "Isoud of the White Hands."

There are topographical evidences in support of this Palmerston field being the site of the original chapel of Isolde and the ancient vill of Chapelizod. Gormund's Grange extended over a considerable portion of co. Dublin. The Grange Castle, near Clondalkin, is only a few miles distant. In a thirteenth-century document is found a reference to "Grange ville Palmeri with the church there." Isolde selected a site on her father's land, and—possibly with pious intention—in close proximity to the Grange town, where resided his tenants and servants.

On all maps the manor of Chapelizod is found on both banks of the Liffey. In the twelfth century the vill and lands of Chapelizod were on the south side only. Early in the thirteenth century there are documentary proofs of its extension. On December 7th, 1220, the King instructed his Justiciary

"that he had granted to Thomas Fitzadam the land of Chapel Isold, but the Justiciary had caused the land to be extended for 30 librates and taken into the King's hand."

In May, 1225, the King commands

"to be extended, by oath of good and liege men of the venue of Chapel Isold, the land of that chapel, and to cause Richard de Burgh to have the land according to the extent."

Later a mandate is found to Thomas Fitz Anthony

"to be answerable to Richard for the rent, excepting the extent which the King caused to be made of the lands of Chapel Isold."

These documents convey that the Crown extended the Royal manor—that there was a specific division of the two areas; and it is safe to conjecture that these extensions were on the opposite bank of the Liffey, parallel with the original territories on the south side.

Richard de la Field was the earliest Norman holder of the original lands. The Exchequer Rolls, 1383–4, show that the Barons of the Exchequer seized one messuage and one carucate of land in Chapelizod belonging

to the custos of the House of St. Lawrence. This land was originally the property of John de la Field, late lord of the manor of Chapelisold, "and he had given it to a custos to find a chaplain to celebrate divine service there, and to sustain six lepers and six infirm persons there." The Leper House of St. Lawrence was situated on the southern bank, and gave its name to the present village of St. Lawrence, which is only divided by the Liffey from the modern Chapelizod.

A later grant in the Patent Rolls by King James I. to Sir John Davies, his Attorney-General, definitely fixes the locality of the original vill of Chapelizod. The grant minutely details the property :—

"Three messuages in or near Chapel Izod, one near the church stile, one near the mill, one near the common bake house; one acre upon the lands of Irish toun; 2 acres on the east side of the old wood called the Stucking," &c.

If the visitor to Palmerston, after passing the Stewart Institute, once the residence of the Temple family, takes the first turn to the left (Mill Lane, as it is locally called), a short walk downhill brings him to a small detached village (the site of the original vill of Chapelizod from the twelfth to the seventeenth century), and a passage between houses on the left leads him to the church stile, by which he reaches the ancient "Chappel Isot." On the eastern side of the village the property belongs to Lord Iveagh. The steward courteously conducted the writer through the estate, and helped him to identify some forgotten landmarks. A curious rectangular building, with arched openings level with the ground, attracted notice. The custodian stated that it had a tall chimney, which he removed many years ago. Surely this was the common bakehouse? Irishtown was part of the parish of Palmerston in the seventeenth century, and Petty's Survey Map shows two mills here, marked "old." The "Stucking" and some other parcels "in and near Chapelizod" detailed in the grant can be identified, and conclusively demonstrate that here—and nowhere else—stood the vill and chapel founded by Isolde.

Yet another scrap of evidence. In a lawsuit on April 12th, 1291, for the possession of 100 acres of land in Villa Palmeri, in which the claim rested on proof of legitimacy, Alice the plaintiff swore that she was the daughter of "one Isolda lawfully married." The name Isoud in its many variants originated with the amorous maiden of the Tristan romances. When she met Tristan she discarded her Irish agnomen, and adopted the Norman name Isabella. Tristan cunningly transposed it into "La Belle Isoud." The earliest form is Isoud or Isold, but the minstrel Tristan still toyed pensively with the word till he found the final form in Isolda. There are many instances of the name Isolda in Ireland during the thirteenth century, but they can all be traced to localities in which the first Isolda dwelt.

To return to old Chapelizod: four great mills stand derelict in Lord Iveagh's estate, doleful monuments of the magnificent enterprise of Col. Lawrence, who established a great textile industry in Chapelizod towards the end of the seventeenth century. The circumstances which brought about the decline of the village and the transfer of its name may be briefly told. After eleven years of increasing prosperity a jealous Government checked the industries, and withdrew the Army contracts. When the new Viceregal church was built, the Protestant gentry, for obvious reasons, elected to patronize the State church. Pews were eagerly sought, and Le Fanu tells us "that they were distributed by a traditional tenure among the families and dignitaries of the town and vicinage."

It was established as the parish church, and endowed with the parish name.

The growth of the new Chapelizod was gradual, but its main development took place during the latter half of the eighteenth century, when it became, as described by Le Fanu, "the gayest and prettiest of the outpost villages near Dublin."

Isolde's own chapel was left derelict and nameless; it is marked "old chapel" in the Down Survey Map, 1655. Its Catholic worshippers had been ejected, and it was abandoned by its Protestant congregation. Situated out of the main avenue of traffic, its name appropriated, its churchyard turned into the common cemetery of the district, hidden away in a grove of trees, and shadowed by the overhanging branches of the yew tree, its precious traditions died out, and its romantic past was forgotten.

The extinction of other place-names followed fast on its lamentable desertion. From these traditions Dr. Hamner learnt that Isolde built the chapel; and Stanihurst knew that she stood sponsor for the nomenclature of the village. Isolde was a Dublin princess, a daughter of the Liffey; no other name was more honoured and beloved on its banks. The Franchise Riders halted at "Isold's Font," and climbed the "Hill of Isold's Font." It was this spring which gave the Phœnix Park its name, and at that trysting-place the immortal lovers wetted their burning lips with its clear, cool waters.

It may be well to explain how the Park got its name from the font. When the lands of Grange Gormund and Chapelizod were purchased in the seventeenth century for the Crown, it was officially decided that the enclosed area—which was intended for the preservation of game—should be called Kingsborough Park. At that time the "Phœnix House" stood on the top of the "Hill of Isold's Font." "Phœnix" was really the English pronunciation and spelling of two Irish words, *fionn uisg'* (pronounced "feenisk"), signifying clear water. "The House of the Crystal Water" was properly the name of the first Viceregal Lodge. Even in its corrupt and misleading form, all the King's edicts and all the King's men could not change it. Isolde had baptized and given the place a name, and destiny had decreed that it should remain. The spring has disappeared, but the writer was able from old records to locate it, and its position is now made public for the first time. It is described as being "a bowshot east of the hill, under a great hawthorn tree." The place is marked out for the seeker, for the house is called "Fountain Lodge," though the person who named it never heard of Isolde. An inhabitant pointed out the spot where the sparkling water gushed forth which gave the house its name. Further east in the city walls stood Isolda's Tower and Isolda's Gate.

In the Vale of Dublin Isolde's ruined chantry remains, a lone witness to her fame in the district.

W. A. Henderson.

DUBLIN REGISTERS.

The Parish Register Society of Dublin has issued as its eleventh volume the 'Marriage Entries from the Registers of the Parishes of St. Andrew, St. Anne, St. Audoen, and St. Bride, Dublin, 1632–1800,' under the capable editing of Mr. D. A. Chart, of the Dublin Record Office, the scholarly author of 'Ireland from the Union to Catholic Emancipation,' and of the history of Dublin in Messrs. Dent's series of "Historic Towns."

The plan of publishing the Marriages, without waiting for the necessarily tedious and costly printing of the baptisms and burials, is an innovation in the method of this Society much to be commended. A large proportion of infants, especially in Dublin and in an insanitary age, died soon after baptism, and their records are a waste of space. Nor are records of burials always valuable, since it is not easy to prove, in the absence of any contributory evidence, that James Murphy was the James Murphy we want. But marriages give two names, which may serve to identify the persons, and the registers often add the estate or farm of the bridegroom, as well as the name of the officiating clergyman, who is sometimes the local rector called to Dublin for the purpose.

Genealogists therefore must wholly approve this new departure in the publications of the Society. Mr. Chart has carefully compared the registers, when there was suspicion of carelessness, with the "Parochial Returns" to the bishop's annual visitations, preserved in the Record Office, and has added from this source a supplemental list. He has also appended an index of trades and professions, besides the usual indexes of persons and places. St. Bride's register from 1632 is very full of interest, especially to historians of Huguenot families; and those who just now are proud of "the wearing of the green" will be delighted to find Napper Tandy in 1791 in the peaceful character of churchwarden of St. Bride's, along with John Theophilus Boileau, the head of a famous and ancient firm of chemists. They will also discover the marriage on July 21st, 1785, of "Theobald Wolfe Tone, esq^{r}, and Martha Witherington, Con^{y} licence, by the Rev^{d} Edw^{d} Ryan, curate."

Regimental historians will find many entries of marriages of Dragoons, Dragoon Guards, 11th, 19th, 40th, 42nd, 55th, 69th Foot, &c. At the other extreme, St. Audoen's register contains the entries of marriages solemnized in the prison of Newgate, in that parish.

We congratulate the Society and Mr. Chart on this exceptionally useful volume, which, we hope, will lead more genealogists to join a society which is doing admirable work with totally incommensurate support. There are only 82 subscribers—or rather 81, since the death of Lady Elizabeth Cust; and of these nearly half consist of the Committee and public libraries in the United Kingdom and the United States—none in Canada or Australia or South Africa. This indifference to valuable historical work is not creditable.

THE ODES OF SOLOMON.

I have only just to-day (May 12th) seen the letter of Mrs. Gibson in *The Athenæum* for April 18th, in which she seeks to confirm the conjecture of Dr. Mingana and herself that the Odes of Solomon are Ephesian in origin. The passage to which she refers in Theodore of Mopsuestia, and in Syriac writers who borrow from him, with regard to those in the early Church who had a special gift of inspired song, and the suggestion that the quotation in Eph. v. 14 ("Awake, thou that sleepest," &c.) belongs to a collection of such songs, are certainly worthy of very careful attention. One's first impulse is to say that, however nobly we may think of Theodore (and who is there that is at all acquainted with him that does

ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY READING ROOM

not think nobly of him ?), we must always distinguish between Theodore as historian and Theodore as exegete. It is, for instance, a perfectly natural conclusion to draw from the observed quotation of a spiritual ode in the epistle to the Ephesians, that such an ode had kinship with the "Psalms and Hymns and Spiritual Odes" which the Apostle was commending in the immediate context. That is mere exegesis. If, however, Theodore has any other reason for the statement which he makes as to early gifts of spiritual song in the Church, beyond his not necessarily illegitimate inference from the language of the epistle, then we are indebted to him for what may be an important historical observation. Mrs. Gibson appears to think (and Dr. Mingana is of the same mind) that the historical interpretation of Theodore's statement is necessitated by the fact that the context of the fragment quoted in Ephesians shows traces of parallelism with the Odes of Solomon. If that is true, it is very important. Certainly I am not disposed to undervalue the coincidences in thought or language which Mrs. Gibson adduces; for it is clear to me that there is another and even more striking coincidence in the immediate neighbourhood. It will be remembered that the passage in Ephesians goes on with an injunction to be "not unwise, but wise," and to be "not unintelligent, but cognizant of what is the will of the Lord"; and "not to be drunk with wine....but to be filled with the Spirit," after which comes the reference to "Psalms and Hymns and Spiritual Odes." Now let us read by the side of this passage some sentences from the eleventh Ode of Solomon :—

"Speaking waters touched my lips from the fountain of the Lord plenteously: *and I drank and was inebriated with the living water* that does not die; and *my inebriation was not without knowledge*, for I forsook vanity," &c.

This passage contains exactly the matter of the two inebriations contrasted by St. Paul, and it actually makes the contrast, "ejecting," as Theodore says, "the hurtful intoxication, and introducing the spiritual inebriation"; and this contrast is described as one between "knowledge" and "the absence of knowledge," which is exactly what the writer is emphasizing in Ephes. v. 15–17 (*not unwise, not unintelligent, not intoxicated*). The very same connexion between drunkenness and unwisdom is in the thirty-eighth Ode, a very different composition :—

"They invite many to the banquet and *give them to drink of the wine of their intoxication, and remove their wisdom and their knowledge and make them without intelligence.*"

It is the language of the Odes that may be the key to the sequence in Ephesians.

I suggest, therefore, that Mrs. Gibson should strengthen her argument by the addition of the passage to which I have referred; and as the whole matter requires most careful consideration, and we can only proceed, in the first instance, by way of hypothesis, I suggest that she should go one step further, and claim the Ephesian fragment ("Awake, thou that sleepest") as belonging to the missing second Ode of the Solomonic collection.

The foregoing suggestion implies that the Odes are antecedent to the Ephesian letter; for St. Paul is referring to collections of Odes, and quoting an actual Ode; and the priority of the language of the Odes, where all is an orderly sequence of thought, is necessary to give continuity to the otherwise disconnected series of the Apostolic injunctions.

The Gibson-Mingana hypothesis is now before us in a form in which it should have a careful examination, and where it should secure, if such a result can be attained, a further confirmation.

Rendel Harris.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL RESEARCH.

The Eighth Annual Report of the energetic Director of the Department of Historical Research in the Carnegie Institution at Washington indicates considerable progress with the important national enterprises previously noticed in our columns. Dr. Jameson's department is the veritable centre of historical activity in a country which has of late years devoted much attention to the organization of historical research. Herein it has been effectively supported by the American Historical Association with its admirable organ, *The American Historical Review*. But the chief function of the official department at Washington has been the preparation of reports on American and foreign archives, and the publication of documentary texts. Besides these enterprises the department has rendered invaluable services to American students, both at home and abroad. The list of reports on various archives issued by the department during the last ten years affords matter for sincere congratulation to the Director. It should be remembered, too, that English students have benefited in an almost equal degree with American visitors by the researches which Dr. Jameson and his able staff have carried out.

We note that the researches in the archives of England, Scotland, and Ireland are further described in his Report. These are represented by the first volume of Prof. Andrews's notable 'Guide to the American State Papers' in the Record Office, which will be shortly followed by a companion volume dealing with the departmental records. The Minor London Archives have been described in a previous publication.

In addition to the above, progress is reported with researches in the archives of Canada, Paris, Seville, Vienna, Salzburg, and others in both Germany and Switzerland. Miss Davenport's collection of American treaties in European archives, and Mr. Percival Newton's description of the papers of the Royal African Company at the Record Office, may be noted as further undertakings of great value and interest.

BOOKS IN BELFAST.

32, Elers Road, West Ealing, W.

'The Truth about Ulster' is not so excruciating as your reviewer thinks.

"No bookshop existed in Belfast until quite recently. There was, indeed, a shop which sold books along with articles of general utility"—

which is, I surmise, a euphemism for what is known to the initiated as "dry goods." The latter statement is correct: there *was* one draper who sold books. The former statement—"No bookshop," &c.—is of the purest imagination all compact. In the nineties I knew the Belfast bookshops well. William Mullan sold (as he had sold for probably half a century) nothing but books, and as a retailer of exclusively new general books was quite up to London level. There were at least four other shops with a good supply of new books, although newspapers and note-paper (not "dry goods") were also sold.

For second-hand books there were at one time five shops of respectable size, in which, apart from a few violins and pictures, nothing else was sold; while in an old street there was a long row of stall-shops, exclusively kept by *bouquinistes*, in the most forlorn of which I remember picking up a nice copy of the octavo edition of Thirlwall's 'Greece,' at a price which I need not have blushed to reveal to *ma ménagère*.

Modern Ireland is no doubt outside Dublin, the purgatory of the bibliophile; the fact that the country never produced a systematically issued second-hand catalogue is proof enough of that. But I have no hesitation in saying that at the time I mention there were more books, new and second-hand, in Belfast than in the shops of all the rest of Ireland, barring Dublin; and as for two years I travelled through every county in Ireland, and spent about a decade each in Dublin, Belfast, and the co. Cork, I feel justified in expressing an opinion.

H. M. Beatty.

*** Mr. Beatty is, I think, referring to a later period than Mr. Frankfort Moore, whose "recollections" begin in the early sixties. In one passage Mr. Moore says :—

"Belfast has a population of close upon 400,000, and it has had a University College of its own for over sixty years; and yet for the twenty-five years that I knew it there was not a bookseller's shop in the whole of the city. I mean, of course, a shop where one could be certain of finding a new book about which all England was talking—a volume of travel, biography, or fiction. There was one tradesman who made a small fortune by the sale of defective editions or 'remainders' of an edition of a book that had not caught the public fancy, but even when I was buying my first 'Principia Latina' or the 'Initia Græca,' these books had to be ordered from Mr. Murray."

Later he adds :—

"If it had not been for them [books of strongly marked religious tendency], the semi-bookseller in Belfast would not have been able to subsist, even with the adventitious aid of his wire croquet hoops and five ounce mallets which were sold at the back of the shop."

I myself remember meeting a well-known Irish poet after his first visit to Belfast—in the late nineties, I think. "How did you like the town ?" I asked him. "Well," he replied, "some time ago there were two booksellers' shops in Belfast, but one was destroyed by fire and has not been rebuilt yet. That is Belfast."

I am glad to say that my own impressions of Belfast—which are those of yesterday—are more in accord with Mr. Beatty's description than with Mr. Frankfort Moore's.

Your Reviewer.

ADDISON'S LETTERS.

King's College, Strand, W.C., May 26, 1914.

I am preparing a new edition of the Miscellaneous Works of Joseph Addison (to be published by Messrs. Bell), and I am anxious to make the collection of letters as complete as possible. I should therefore be very grateful if any of your readers would tell me of any unpublished letters to or from Addison which may be in the possession of public or private owners.

A. C. Guthkelch.

THE ELIOT HODGKIN SALE.

The more important lots in the last two days of the sale of the John Eliot Hodgkin Library were: MSS. and books relating to Ireland's Shakespeare forgeries, in 17 lots, 1795–1820, 149*l.* Spenser, Faerie Queene, 1590–96, 20*l.* Taylor, The Needles Excellency, 1640, 23*l.* Valerius Maximus, Facta et Dicta, 1471, 44*l.* A collection illustrative of Vauxhall Gardens, 2 vols., 26*l.* Visscher, Atlas Minor, n.d., 21*l.* An Infallible Way to Contentment, 1688, in a contemporary English needlework binding, 21*l.* 10*s.*

The total of the sale of the library was 4,201*l.* 4*s.*, and the total of all the Hodgkin collections 13,116*l.* 4*s.*

Literary Gossip.

At the Royal Institution on June 12th Mr. Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, will lecture on 'Some Aspects of the American Democracy.'

All lovers of scholarship and research will welcome the promotion of Abbot Gasquet to the Cardinalate. In acknowledging the formal notice of his appointment, the Cardinal said he had received the "immense honour," as Newman called it, without having held the usual positions leading to it. He added that the last English monk to become a Cardinal *in curia* was the confessor of Catherine of Braganza, a Dominican.

Dr. D. W. Forrest of Edinburgh, author of 'The Christ of History and Experience,' has been appointed Professor of Systematic Theology and Apologetics in Glasgow College of the United Free Church as successor to the late Prof. Orr.

A Conference is to be held at London University on June 18th, 19th, and 20th, under the auspices of a Committee of Representatives of the Fabian Education Group, the King Alfred School Society, the Moral Education League, the National Union of Teachers, the Ratan Tata Foundation (London University), the School Medical Officers' Association, the Theosophical Society, the Theosophical Educational Trust, and the Women's Industrial Council.

Admission to the Conference will be free, but accommodation can be reserved for those who apply for tickets. Further particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, Dr. L. Haden Guest, 16A, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.

The latest house marked for its historical interest by the London County Council is that of Manning to the north-west of the junction of Carlisle Place and Francis Street, to which a leaden tablet has been affixed this week.

It has been decided that Thiers's house in the Place Saint-Georges, which was bequeathed by Mlle. Dosne to the Institut de France, shall be open to visitors. The library, containing 30,000 volumes, can also be used by students holding a ticket signed by two members of the Institut.

A collection of wall-papers of the time of the Directory, Consulate, and Empire is now on view at the Château de la Malmaison. One of the most interesting specimens in this curious exhibition is the set known as the 'Campagnes des Armées d'Italie.'

The Dowden Collection of MSS., which Messrs. Hodgson will sell on June 9th, includes many interesting features. Among the older MSS. is the original of the "Conversion" of Sir Tobie Mathew, who was a close friend of Bacon; indeed, Bacon himself referred to Mathew as his "alter ego." The most important of the modern autographs is the original holograph of Swinburne's song 'On the Union,' with several interesting autograph letters, one of which contains a line—as subsequently printed—in place of a harsh expression in the original. There are also five notable letters from Walt Whitman, in which he explains to Dowden at some length the ideals he aimed at in his poems.

In the same week Messrs. Hodgson will sell the library from Stowlangtoft Hall, near Bury St. Edmunds. The library was collected during the early part of the last century, and contains many fine books. It has revealed one find of the greatest interest to collectors of early English typography in a fine and perfect—but quite unrecorded—copy of the 'Speculum Christiani,' printed by the second printer of London, William de Machlinia. As is well known, the productions of his press are extremely scarce, and offer some points of interest. For instance, without exception they are undated, and only in four cases—the 'Speculum' being one—do they bear the printer's name. The 'Speculum Christiani'—a "medley," as aptly described by Mr. Gordon Duff, of "theological matter interspersed with pieces of English poetry"—is printed in the second and so-called "Holborn" type used by the printer, and it is usually dated about 1484.

A gentleman bearing the same surname has drawn our attention to the fact that an *e* too many was used by us in the title of 'Matthew Hargraves,' by S. G. Tallentyre, reviewed in our last issue.

Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton and Mr. Dan Beard have accepted positions as associate editors of *Boy's Life*, the American Boy Scouts' monthly magazine.

Mr. C. K. Ogden has been engaged upon an authorized English translation of Dr. Hans Driesch's 'History and Theory of Vitalism.' The volume is to be published immediately by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

Messrs.. Macmillan & Co. will also publish immediately the third volume of the elaborately illustrated edition of Macaulay's 'History of England' which has been prepared by Prof. C. H. Firth.

In 1903 Dr. Hermann Gollancz, Goldsmid Professor of Hebrew at University College, London, described in a brochure, 'Clavicula Salomonis,' his newly discovered MS. of the Hebrew version of the Book of Magic, which is supposed to have served as the oracle of all sorcerers throughout history. The Hebrew original was till then thought to be lost. An exact reproduction by collotype process of this MS., with its numerous quaint illustrations and diagrams, is about to be published by the Oxford University Press, and is furnished with an Introduction, in which Prof. Gollancz gives, among other details, characteristic specimens of the conjurations and "practices" contained in the volume, together with a literal translation.

Mr. W. D. Howells is issuing a new volume through Messrs. Harpers within the next few days. It is entitled 'The Seen and Unseen at Stratford-on-Avon,' and is a humorous fantasy which shows Shakespeare witnessing a pageant and festivities in his own honour, and joking with Bacon concerning the authorship of the plays.

'Shelley, Poems selected and arranged by T. J. Cobden-Sanderson,' will be published at the Doves Press in June or July. The book will be in small quarto, and the poems will be arranged in five divisions, representing the various emotions and aspirations of the poet. Two hundred copies will be printed on paper, and twelve on vellum.

Dr. H. Montagu Butler, Master of Trinity, is the author of a volume entitled 'Some Leisure Hours of a Long Life,' to be published next week by Messrs. Bowes & Bowes of Cambridge. It consists of translations into Greek, Latin, and English verse made from 1851 to 1914, composed often on holiday and in many scenes.

Early in June Messrs. Constable will publish a volume of collected essays, entitled 'Theological Room,' by the Rev. Hubert Handley, author of 'The Fatal Opulence of Bishops,' the Hon. Secretary of the Declaration for Freedom in Biblical Criticism which, in 1905, was signed by 1,725 Anglican clergy. The new volume is a plea for Liberalism in the Church, and simplicity in the national habits. The Introduction deals with the recent resolution of Bishops concerning the Liberal clergy. In Part II., which is practical, the author reiterates his views on episcopal opulence.

The July number of *The New Genealogist* will contain an article by Sir James Ramsay, 'Notes on Early Ramsay Pedigrees.' It includes a revision of the Dalhousie pedigree.

The firm of Max Goschen is publishing next month 'The Caillaux Drama,' by Mr. John N. Raphael; and 'With Wellington in the Pyrenees,' by Brigadier-General F. C. Beatson.

Mr. William Moir Bryce, President of the Old Edinburgh Club, has written a monograph, which Messrs. Otto Schulze & Co. will publish, on 'Holyrood, its Palace and its Abbey,' with forty-seven plates, some of which have not hitherto been used in works of this kind.

Messrs. Methuen will publish in the autumn a new volume of poems by Mr. Alfred Noyes.

'A Descriptive List of the Printed Maps of Somersetshire, 1575–1914,' with biographical notes and numerous illustrations, has been compiled by Mr. Thomas Chubb of the Map Room, British Museum. The work is to be published for subscribers by the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society. The subscriptions already received have been so satisfactory that the List is now in the press, and, it is hoped, will be ready for issue shortly.

SCIENCE

BIOLOGY IN RELATION TO EDUCATION.

A Course of Three Lectures given by Miss Hoskyns-Abrahall at Crosby Hall, on March 13th, 17th, and 20th, 1914.

[These Lectures were illustrated by nearly two hundred slides, and the omission of these has necessitated some curtailment of the matter which depended on them, and also some re-arrangement. Lecture I. was printed in 'The Athenæum' for April 25th; Lecture II. in 'The Athenæum' for the 2nd and 9th inst.; and the earlier portion of Lecture III. in 'The Athenæum' for the 16th and 23rd inst.]

LECTURE III. (*concluded*).

"MORS JANUA VITÆ."

ONE curious development has occurred from our unwise requirement of long concentration in the young. We have seen how the diver mitigates pressure by blocking the passage of the nose. The increase of adenoids since the whole childish population went to school is probably Nature's method of rendering the overpressure less intolerable. We do not, I believe, often enough consider how far what we rightly, in itself, count as a disease is a corrective of some mistake of our own.

The best education for little children is that given by savages—among whom they imitate what their elders do; and also dance. In that way is insured—what, again, is insufficiently attended to—the proper circulation, not only of the blood, but of the lymph.

But to return to this mental "diving." While thought is intense, deep breaths are necessary to prevent displacement of the heart, and the thinker swallows to keep open the Eustachian tubes. As the blood-pressure is altered by sudden ascents and descents of the body in the external world, so it is by sudden changes in mental work. To concentrate *means* to alter the blood-pressure—means it just as truly as does climbing or descending a mountain.

Most workers know the sensations which are signs of over-pressure: the headache and migraine, the feeling of tightness round the head, the numbness of the chest and limbs, the tingling, and "pins and needles." Where the internal pressure is considerable, the handwriting is apt to become wild and shaky; in fact, a neat and tidy hand is no indication of thought, rather the reverse.

The voice of the diver, it may be noticed, also alters under pressure; and it may be that the nasal voice which is common to-day among young people has its origin in the over-pressure caused by too early concentration.

If, now, we inquire somewhat more closely as to the part of the vascular system on which the over-pressure falls, we shall find that it is not the arterial, but the venous system, which is chiefly affected. The arterial system, we may say, causes, the venous system endures, the pressure, and it is the latter which ministers to thought. The venous system is so elastic that it can contain all the blood in the body. Probably, in trance, the greater part of the blood is held in the venous system, and as in any case it moves in the venous system much more slowly than in the arterial, the blood in trance hardly moves at all. The venous system, then, becomes a great sinus—bathing, as it were, the sympathetic, nervous system, which, as we saw in the last lecture, is that in our physical organization which is the recipient of or agent in intuition.

The parallel between diving and concentration, seeing that it is not a metaphor, but actual physical fact, works out also, as we might expect, in what happens upon release, upon decompression. If the concentration has been very intense and the release is sudden, there may follow aphasia and disorders of vision, clonic spasms, tremors, or convulsions, unconsciousness, congestion of the internal organs, even paralysis or acute mania. Headache and some slight dizziness must be forms of discomfort known to most people who think at all—on returning from thought into the world around them.

Pressure as a Factor in Life of Earlier Races.

Both in the relation of the individual as a whole to the external world, and in the relation within himself of soul and body, it is clear that pressure, external and internal, is a fact of vital importance.

That being so, we have some clue to the instinct for dwelling in caves as revealed by mankind. Cave-dwellers and inhabitants of subterranean dwellings are found in France, Russia, parts of Africa, and parts of Asia and America: some prefer a level nearer the centre of the earth than the earth's surface; some, caves at considerable altitudes.

Life in caves means different surroundings from those at the earth's surface. It is to be presumed that the people concerned lived at this level because they chose to do so; because the majority of the "persons" within them, or the interior and greater "persons" within them, found themselves in such circumstances more at ease, more able to function properly, than at the pressure and general surroundings of the surface of the earth.

What sort of people were the cave-dwellers? We have not much detailed knowledge of them. They have left drawings which are well known for their marvellous liveliness, truthfulness, and accurate skill; and there is reason to think that their paraphernalia and possessions generally were not numerous or elaborate. This—which was once supposed to indicate a low mental state—may, I believe, quite as reasonably—nay, more reasonably—be held to indicate a high one.

Tacitus relates how certain German tribes lived underground—their dwellings heaped over with cattle-dung to keep them warm. In ancient Britain people lived in pit-dwellings, of which remains have been found, for example, in Somersetshire, and in caves, of which instances are known in Nottinghamshire. In France there are still people who live underground. Their rock-dwellings are commodious and dry: warm in winter, and cool in summer. Among the most interesting of these are the underground villages in Champagne, to which one descends by steps cut in stone, through an entrance hewn out in a massive screen of chalk. Here are many skilful contrivances for keeping out water, and many ventilating shafts; while the rooms, with their shelves and cupboards, are as convenient as those of ordinary houses.

In Colorado there is a remarkable palace under a cliff, belonging to the so-called "Stone Age," which is supposed to have been inhabited by the earliest race which populated America. Obviously the pressure within the cliff differs from that above it.

One may see to-day in the Mexican underground dwellings the holes in the rock which the "prehistoric" cave-dwellers cut to hold the cedar-beams for their balconies. These particular dwellings are still inhabited, their inmates ascending to the surface of the earth by ladders. Outside is a large "sunhouse" like an amphitheatre.

Among the Pueblos we have cañons of red sandstone where the vertical face of the rock is riddled with human dwellings—just as you may see the sides of a sand quarry riddled with sand-martins' holes—so thick that in some parts they look like the cells of a honeycomb. The people climbed up to them on long poles with lateral projections, which served as the rungs of a ladder. The natural cave entrances were walled up with adobes, having a small opening left as window and door.

In Palestine there is a subterranean labyrinth to which access is obtained by a passage so small one hardly can creep through it, which ends in a steep dry well several feet deep, down which one has to jump. Then one comes out into a wide street with dwellings on both sides, where there are a market and a great hall and shops, and the air is pleasant, and not in the least difficult to breathe.

There are underground temples in Thibet, and underground dwellings in Moscow; in fact, there is no quarter of the world in which there are not the remains of a former mode of life which was adjusted to a different pressure—far different "persons"—from that to which we are commonly adjusted.

Tombs.

One cannot think of underground dwellings without passing on to the thought of tombs. Just as we ourselves live upon the surface of the earth under the influence of sun and moon rather than, as our remote ancestors seem to have done, some little distance within it, so we bury our dead but a short way beneath the surface; and though we may raise elaborate memorials for our own delectation above them, what we do for

the dead themselves would seem to the mourners of ancient times as shallow and insufficient as the depth of earth we give them.

At Gezer there are intra-mural graves within the city-walls—contrived like berths in a ship's cabin, as the graves are in the Catacombs. There are also graves sunk in the floors of chambers or courts; and wells and shafts sunk into the ground have been discovered with graves in them at different depths—sometimes made in the shape of conical chambers with stone doors, which often had been broken open, and found to contain food-vessels and furniture.

Let me here recall to your memory the Catacombs with their systems of corridors and small chambers partially lighted by shafts (*luminaria*) which open on to the surface of the soil, to which, as they were sometimes cut in rising ground, the entrance might be in a hillside. There were loculi or berths in which the dead were laid, halls and chapels where worship was offered and the dead were commemorated. You will understand that for the moment we are not concerned with what most vividly strikes the imagination in the Catacombs, but with the fact that they are examples of a very ancient method of burial.

Yet more interesting from our point of view are the Etruscan tombs. At Castel d'Azzo is a valley about a mile long, on one side of which in the rock are doors beautifully engraved, and beneath each door, at a depth of some 6–8 ft., an opening which leads to a tomb. Each tomb contains one or more chambers, large and small, and has a ledge all round it. The body lies uncoffined. On the door are inscribed the name and age of the occupant, and on the wall inside is an inscription in great letters a foot long. The tomb-chamber has in it vessels and furniture like the room of a living person. In the tomb of a warrior was found the terra-cotta image of an infant in swaddling clothes. The funeral obsequies of the warrior by whose corpse it lay had been performed while he was yet alive; he may have been in a swoon or trance. Infants never had funeral honours, and the little figure was intended as an emblem of the warrior's soul beginning life anew in another "person"—newborn.

On the walls of this tomb and of others of its kind are paintings representing dances, music, feasts, games, and races. The countenances of the people depicted are handsome; they have peculiarly large eyes, and very long hands and feet. Their dress is rich and beautiful with fine ornaments—the colours red and purple, and, in the borders, gold. The feet are shod with sandals or with buskins. Some are playing on the double flute or the lyre, others are dancing in an extravagant manner somewhat like the dances of Campanian peasants to-day. There are chariot races, in which the horses are shown in every form and position, and in which figure also race-stands, numerous competitors, nobles as spectators, judges, prizes, and a crowd.*

Ancient Understanding of Death, and Treatment of the Dead.

We return now to the diver. One of the most striking characteristics of the diving-bell or compression-chamber is its silence. Not a whisper is to be heard in it. Whatever is communicated by another human being to the man within can be done only by sight, by the reading of pictures or letters, or by gesture. Is it really conceivable that such infinite pains, such a multitude of detailed, carefully contrived images, such minute provision for material needs, should have been lavished on a tomb without a quite definite theory as to the purpose they were to serve—a theory based on something more solid and more compelling than dreamy beliefs about what the shade of the departed would want in the way of shadowy equipment in a world of shades?

Tombs like this of the Etruscan warrior were constructed, let me remind you, by a people whose very art shows that they could not have been wholly destitute of science or of the scientific temper, and still less destitute of what I may call cultivated common sense. Is it not then probable that this Etruscan warrior's tomb, and all others in principle like it, were built as compression-chambers, as places where the person entombed—who must not so hastily be concluded to be dead, for lying in that trance he might be, in truth, more fully alive than ever before—might find his soul helped over a difficult and perilous stage of development by means of the body being at rest under the pressure which best suited the condition of the highest and the most suffering "persons" within it?

It might be that the person entombed was really dead: it was held more likely that this was not so. And if he was still living, though his life might have receded into the innermost layers of his being, and dropped some of those notes with which hitherto it had responded to "voices" from the earth, he would presently, at this new level, under the influence of this changed pressure, in a measure revive—not so as to return, or in the least desire to return, to his old life, but so as to remain in wakeful peace in the chamber prepared for him, until his soul, waiting and in meditation, drew itself yet further inwards. Perhaps then, in the next change, it would draw to itself the last that was spiritual in the body, and escape. You will remember that we saw that the note is not in the dust, but in the interspaces.

As he rested there, the paintings which surrounded him were designed for his direction and instruction. His state, in fact, might be compared with that of an anchorite of the Middle Ages: immured and dead to this world, his soul with its gaze fixed upon another, and preparing to escape to it.

There was yet another possibility, however. It might be that the entombed warrior was still alive, even as regards this world; that if those "persons" which have their being more obviously in action here were for the time plunged in helplessness, the central "persons" were none the less still concerned with this life, and ready, if the conditions were made sufficiently favourable, to reanimate the whole body again for ordinary earthly uses. Then the change of pressure and the influences from the earth would help the so-called dead back to life again. The ancients, that is to say, were well aware of—and careful to try before they accounted a person dead—the powerful curative properties of the earth.

We need much to realize this. The earth has a peculiarly invigorating and restorative effect. We see this to some extent in mud-baths and earth-baths. We might guess it were it only from observing the ways of birds, which have "baths" in sand and dust. In the case of gangrened wounds it has been found that a little earth is efficacious in promoting healthy action of the skin. In modern times persons buried in earth have been known to revive.

The invigorating power of the earth is, again, peculiarly conspicuous in caves. Caves are highly radio-active, and the deeper they penetrate into the earth, the more radio-active are they found to be. The air in them is pure; there are no bacteria. The warmth renders clothing superfluous, and since the traveller becomes more and more magnetic the longer his stay, he becomes also less and less hungry. Moreover, when the surface of the earth is comparatively hot, a cave remains cool—or what, in summer, is felt as cool.

The ancients, then, before resorting to the elaborate entombment of the Etruscan warrior tried, I believe, expedients in which the earth bore a great part. In particular they calculated by the condition of the body the proper depth at which the reputed dead should be buried. Realizing that what to an inexperienced eye was death might be in reality but a temporary retreat of the soul—by reason of disease—into some interior "persons," they did all they could to revive those whom, in our careless haste, we should bury without a moment's question. When everything else had failed, they brought them into the magnetic surroundings of the tomb, where by music and by manipulation they tried yet again to discover any life that might be left in them.

In particular the music of flutes was found efficacious for this. Music stimulates the heart, increases the rate of the pulse, and stirs, by its direct action on the spirit, the passions and emotions. This the ancients knew well; and it is by a tradition from their wisdom that the flute-player—the player of the instrument which for this purpose was accounted most powerful—appears in classical funerals. The tomb-flutes bellowed, making

* In the lectures as delivered, a large number of Egyptian slides were shown, and details of the wall-painting briefly explained. This part is omitted, as useless without the pictures. The Etruscan warrior's tomb is, however, quite sufficient for the purpose of the main argument.

strange and powerful sounds, which aided the tumult characteristic of a death-chamber among the ancient peoples. Men and women in a state of frenzy, tearing their hair, beating their breasts, rolling on the ground, dashing their heads on the floor, sobbed and groaned and shrieked, while the blood flowed from their cheeks torn by their nails. In the midst lay the dead: bathed, anointed with precious perfumes, clothed in a rich robe, crowned with full-blown flowers, raised on a high couch with pillows.

The din about him was not exactly grief; it was the last call to him—as powerful as human ingenuity could make it—to come back if he could, if he wanted to, if he still belonged to this life, if he was still lingering on its brink, so that a shock of pain or disgust or a loud noise might rouse him and draw him in again. It made sure—as sure as any one could—that he should not be finally thrust out from life and wake again—just too late. His friends, too, did all they could: embraced him, cried to him by familiar, endearing names, appealed to his pity for the forlorn state of those he left, reproached him for deserting them, reminded him of his great deeds, and of all the pleasures and advantages he lost by dying. Then there was the "conclamation"—the great shout of all these voices together to rouse the spirit if it still slept; to keep it back if it was but making to depart.

No doubt, though there was much that was affecting in such a scene, there was also much that was crude and displeasing to our modern taste. My point is that it showed a real care for the dead, and a real understanding of what death is. And I also wish to emphasize the patience and skill with which, till not a vestige of hope remained, measures, especially manipulation and other methods of applying or striving to restore warmth, were taken. It is, perhaps, not so generally known as it should be that in a mammal, after death, the temperature rises. This implies that, for the time the high temperature lasts, the innermost being is dominant. This moment should be watched and taken advantage of, and the heat kept in. This will be especially marked in any case where the patient has had spasms, such as convulsions, or has undergone great fatigue.

Again, the position of the body is of great importance: if the parts of the body are drawn as close as may be together, the head and the limbs bent towards each other, the heat is better retained. Usually just the opposite is done: at the moment when warmth might still possibly avail, the body is extended and the limbs stretched out, and thus the heat lost. The ancient practice was not so. The body was carefully brought together, so as to keep in what heat it had.

The tomb itself, as we have already mentioned, was warm, strongly magnetic, and radio-active. It was filled also with magnetic people actively moving, because a number of people alter the electrical condition of the atmosphere, and it was possible such alteration might be of service. Nor must it be forgotten that rhythmical movement was tried—the different forms of funeral dances—because rhythm, as such, has a penetrative quality.

This meant—what perhaps, in thinking of ancient funeral rites, we do not sufficiently do justice to—a great deal of trouble. I suppose that an ancient Greek or Roman—let alone an ancient Egyptian—would be horrified at the summary way in which we dispose of our dead. Our shrinking from pain, and our loss of sense for rites and ceremonies as expressions of thought and emotion, have brought us, especially in England, to an ugly, heartless, ignorant treatment of the dead.

Premature Burial.

Much of what I have been trying to show with regard to the soul, and with regard to the process by which it leaves the body, is so foreign to the commonly received idea of death that I can hardly hope that, at a first hearing, it will have much practical effect; but at least, in warning you and imploring you to guard others against the dangers of being buried before death has taken place, I am speaking of what every one knows—of what every one ought, and must *know* he ought, to take some trouble about.

It is not too much to say—and I say it deliberately—that nearly every one is buried alive. There is no certain sign of death. Putrefaction—which is supposed to be the incontestable proof of death—may occur merely from a block in the circulation of the blood, and be purely local. There are certain diseases in which a beginning of putrid decomposition takes place in the living body, and it may be in several parts of it; and the patient has even the smell of a corpse. The least questionable proof is decomposition of vital organs; but this cannot be ascertained except by opening the body, or by an examination with X-rays. In how many cases out of ten thousand is either method adopted?

No one is safe from being buried alive. And, remember, no grave can be opened without permission from the Home Secretary—a permission which is not to be had unless there is good reason to suppose that the person in question has been poisoned.

I would beg you to try for a moment to imagine what it might be like—what it *has* been like for many and many a man and woman—to awake from a trance and find yourself entombed; or, perhaps, not even to have to wake to that ghastly knowledge, but to have had, throughout all the process of preparation for burial, perfect consciousness of yourself and of what was taking place, without power to lift an eyelid or make the faintest outward sign of life. If we prepared ourselves for death by that concentration, that inward "diving," by which, for example, the fakir prepares for his living burial, it might not be so terrible. But we go to our death—most of us—with no proper preparation for it, either as true death or as a period of waiting.

We must remember, too, that the mere fact of being buried increases the possibility of revival. The earth, as we have said, invigorates and renews. Some time ago in a village churchyard, where the opening of the graves revealed that in nearly every coffin there had been a struggle, it was seen that the hair of some of the buried had grown and their blood had been renewed—evidence of the effect upon them of the magnetism of the earth.

Among the diseases or accidents which are most likely to lead to premature burial I may mention the following—the list is one drawn up by a well-known medical man—stroke by lightning, chloroform poisoning, asphyxia, convulsive maladies, drowning, nervous shock from gunshot, electricity or other injuries, smothering under snow, earth, grain, or in bed, strangulation, epilepsy, mental and physical exhaustion, syncope, extreme heat or cold, alcoholic intoxication, hæmorrhage, suspended animation from mental disorders, excessive emotion, fright, excitement, apoplectic seizures, "heart failures," and all other cases of apparent death that do not show ample evidence of having passed through disease of sufficient duration and severity to cause actual death.

In the name, not of common sense, but of humanity, can we not do something to bring about a better treatment of the dead? That the treatment of the dead was in ancient times so much wiser and more humane comes, I believe, from the fact that the builders of the tombs we have been thinking of were nearer than ourselves to matriarchal days—that is, to an age when imagination and emotion were both stronger than they are now, and when human life was not so powerfully, and so almost solely, focussed upon this world as it has since come to be.

Preparation for Death as a part of Education.

We think of death as little as we can; we do little to prepare ourselves for it; still less, in planning the education of our children, do we definitely make preparation for death even a part of our general aim. Yet this ought to be not merely a part, but the whole aim of education—in the sense that it is an aim which should embrace and give meaning to all other subsidiary ones. We may say of every child that is born, as of ourselves, that we know only one thing for certain: that he must die. It is cruel to bring children up as if this world were everything, and they and it destined to last together for ever. It is cruel, too, to leave them, when, as they must, they come to know about death, with no teaching about it. I do not mean that the thought of death should be so impressed on a child that it will mingle with everything he does. I do mean that the thought of death should be so constantly present to the teacher that everything he teaches, and everything he chooses for the child, should have a reference—more or less direct, as common sense dictates—to preparation for it.

I think that no one who has agreed with what I have been urging will suppose that death is a gloomy subject to have in one's mind. On the contrary, for those who have ordered their life—I would emphasize here that it must be their bodily life, no less than their spiritual life—aright, death is "the gate of life"—the entrance of the multiple note into the great music of the universe.

But a first condition of this right ordering is a rediscovery, each for himself, of the universe within man. With death inevitably before us, the great majority of us take no notice of it, but proceed to study the external universe. We are grown mad with our chase after a knowledge of external things and our eagerness to be first in discoveries. As to that, man's "discoveries" were all discovered and forgotten again long ago. Those of us who are not taken up with this chase are—many of us—absorbed in possessions, in things which we cannot take with us, and which are *not*, as we so easily deem them, harmless, but full of death—*real* death.

If only we could give up this foolish interest—for its own sake—in this external, material world, and use such knowledge of it as we have already amassed—amply sufficient for our purpose—for the direct amelioration of the human lot—not in the sense of more material well-being, though I admit that in many quarters that is necessary too, but chiefly in the sense of what I may call a stricter, a more real—if you will, a more scientific—spirituality! We might recover then something of that ancient wisdom in the strength of which our ancestors—in the very far past—led lives that were beautiful, harmonious, and really religious. They believed in the spirit, and tried to live in the spirit; and they trained the generation committed to their care as we ought to train our youth: to know and realize that death is but a passage, and to live in the light of that knowledge.

SOCIETIES.

The Psychology of Dissociated Personality.

We give below a report of Dr. W. Leslie Mackenzie's paper read to the Aristotelian Society on May 4th.

Since Dr. Pierre Janet in his 'Automatisme Psychologique' illustrated the formation of artificial personalities, and showed how they are related to a whole world of minor dissociations, the study of disintegrated personality has gone rapidly forward. Drs. Janet and Raymond showed how closely allied are the phenomena of multiple personality to the neuroses and psychoneuroses, hysterical contractures, automatic movements, obsessions and phobias of every variety. Binet, in his study of dual personality, made us familiar with similar cases. But in the cases described by Janet and Binet alike, the analysis was largely conducted by familiar hypnotic processes. In the case of Sally Beauchamp hypnotism doubtless played a part in the restoration, but the clinical observations were elaborated in such a way as to raise more points of theory than the case was capable of determining. Recently, too, we have been made more familiar with the methods of Drs. Breuer, Freud, and Jung, in their extended applications of psycho-analysis to the same types of case as were formerly studied mainly by hypnotic analysis. By psycho-analysis we are kept nearer to the normal methods of psychology, and, as the method has now been extensively applied to dreams as well as to forms of hysteria, phobias, and other abnormal states, we are better enabled to correlate the phenomena of dissociated personality with the minor dissociations of everyday life. This is a great gain in method, for as we all dream, and dream more or less constantly, we are from day to day furnished with masses of fresh material suitable for analysis.

The lecturer said that since his purpose was not to describe, but to discuss, he would try to confine himself to terms and doctrines where "criticism of categories" ought to be of service. He had kept to the term "dissociation" simply because it was used by Dr. Morton Prince in his classical description. Possibly it was not the best term; possibly there were other terms more exact. Whether we look on the process of mental growth as a differentiation of a continuum along special lines ending in sensation, perception, and the rest, or think of it as an organized body of reactions manifested through a highly integrated nervous system, or, for the purpose of analysis, as a body of relatively isolable sensations, emotions, memories, &c., one presupposition is always present, namely, that under the guise of Bergson's "élan vital," or Bain's "spontaneity," or Stout's "conation," or Schopenhauer's "will," the whole manifest dream of life is, like the ship in 'The Ancient Mariner,' "moved onward from beneath."

But to justify the term "dissociation" we may say that, in the formation of a split personality, what is gathered laboriously in the process of experience under the guidance of the primary laws of association (contiguity and similarity) is, under some form of stress, broken up again and scattered into functionally separate groups. If the integrative process is legitimately called association, the disintegrative is legitimately called dissociation. But as, biologically, the processes of anabolism and katabolism presuppose a continuously living and developing organism, so the processes of association and dissociation presuppose a psycho-physical organism continuously active in acquiring and registering experience. The lecturer emphasized the active or conative side to meet the criticism that association of "atomistic" mental elements is merely a passive process. He pictured it rather as the mode of organization followed by a psycho-physical organism in the course of its growth, adjustment, and perpetual readjustment to environment.

That this is a legitimate working view of association was shown by the facts that, by the method of "free association," experiences long forgotten can be readily recalled; that in the treatment of hysteria, and other psycho-neuroses, accidental associations play an enormous part; and that the method of the stimulus word for discovering and releasing "buried complexes," and relating them to current consciousness, is one of the most successful methods yet invented. To those who are hypercritical about psychological "atomism" it may be left to explain why so many floating fragments of sensation, or emotion, have in the first instance been lost, and now, frequently to the surprise of the individuals themselves, can be brought back to the upper levels of consciousness.

How should we reconcile the admitted facts with any theory of the unity of consciousness? Let us assume that every neuron group, to go no further down, may have its functional isolated life with its associated system of experiences (whether we call these ideas, or merely nervous traces, or dispositions). Let us assume that a minority of the neuron groups are capable of carrying on the daily life of the organism. However small may be the neuron group, is it not the case that, always and invariably, even at the moment of fainting, the person subjectively feels himself "a sufficient person"? Within a few seconds of death by bleeding a patient had asked the lecturer, "Am I dying?" So far as one could infer, the whole content of consciousness was reduced to the lowest limit of interest in self; a second later, the eyes were closed, never to reopen. If this was unity of consciousness, what meaning were we to assign to the vast fields forgotten in that moment of limited concentration? What meaning were we to assign to such unity itself?

In the common forms of dissociation, in the hysterias or other neuroses, memory blanks were a striking feature. But, whatever the function of amnesia in the different varieties of disintegrated personality, each system-group constituting a personality had a memory of its own experience. In the Beauchamp group "all the personalities have extraordinarily accurate memories for their own respective lives." Of course, in this group the experiences remembered by the one personality were largely, if not entirely, those forgotten by the other. The very accurate memories, therefore, may be parallel to the cases described by Binet or Janet, where facts apparently forgotten are shown, by automatic writing or abstraction, to be completely remembered. One difficulty, of course, is that apparently, in the Beauchamp group, such revelations of continuous memory were made more or less spontaneously. But that the experiences between the personalities were more or less interchangeable is shown by the fact that, by the process of "mind-fixing," B. IV. was able to recall some of the experiences of B. I., and by the "vision" method "she occasionally got at Sally's experiences," which were not recoverable by the method of abstraction.

The subject of amnesia and the part it plays in the initiation of disintegrated personality would require a discussion to itself. The term was, of course, relative to the personal consciousness in the ascendant at the time. It is only one factor in the beginning of a new personality, which may never be revealed until by accident or design it is systematically evoked. Doubtless, forms of amnesia in every variety are parts of us all; but they are only a name for complexes that have dropped from the conscious to the unconscious level, and, when the proper day comes, they may emerge again into activity. (Freud's view seems to imply that, at least in the unstable minds, their activity never ceases even in the unconscious.) Innumerable facts of observation and experiment raise the question whether there is in the strict sense any amnesia.

One point, however, it was important to note: each of the Beauchamp personalities (one as much as the other), and all the others the lecturer had read of, make use of the whole body and its organs. They each used the body differently, it is true; but the general organic basis seemed to be common property. The dissociation always seems to presuppose a heart that will go on beating and maintaining the blood-pressure necessary for conscious life. This fact, not to speak of the organic sensations generally, seems to be a necessary presupposition of any kind of conscious unity whatever. This implies that "unity" in the contents of consciousness may be a shifting quantity; "unity" of consciousness without content is simply a logical standpoint. Is there any need to assume a minimum inexpugnable "core" of personality that never "goes out"? What is the value of such an assumption? If, as is plain, a point comes when personality does "vanish," as under chloroform or ether, what is the value of the core when there is no content of consciousness at all? Are we not reduced to saying that the mental phenomena resume normality when the physical organism is restored to its normal?

The lecturer said that there was almost no limit to the particular puzzles of interpretation that arise out of these broken personalities. He put only one or two special questions.

1. Is there anything in the development of the normal self that has not a parallel in the development of these secondary selves? What meaning are we to assign to "self" in the two cases?

2. Can a secondary self be said to have an embryonic, a mature, and a fading stage, like the normal self, which emerges into organization only by minute stages? If Freud's view of the persistence of infantile experience ripening into adult life be accepted, the secondary self at whatever stage of life it occurred would contain much the same elements as the normal self.

3. If multiple personality be a fact, are we obliged to sacrifice, for psychological purposes, the category of "unity of consciousness," except in the same purely relative sense as we speak of the unity of the cerebrum or of the bodily organization? Is the relative unity of the psycho-physical organism sufficient for the purposes of psychology? If it is, can we give any metaphysical value to such a "unity of consciousness"? Is the value of the concept metaphysically any more affected by the fact that a group of "personalities" may develope within one body, than it is by the fact that normally each body may be assumed to have one personality? In other words, can any argument for "animism" in Dr. McDougall's sense be based on the need for such a category as "unity of consciousness"?

4. Do the facts of multiple personality logically require us to decide in favour of one or other of the two main views of the relation of mind and body—(*a*) parallelism; (*b*) inter-actionism? Are these exclusive alternatives?

5. Do the facts of multiple personality (*e.g.*, the Beauchamp group) require us to assume a memory without a neural correlate? What type of fact necessitates this assumption?

Dr. McDougall, in an early paper, suggested that certain facts pointed to the existence of a memory unrelated to anything physical, and carried the argument into much detail in 'Body and Mind.' As an argument against the existence of a particular structure or form of motion parallel to a given thought, the lecturer could understand the point; but he was not clear as to what a memory uncorrelated with matter was, or how its existence was shown to be a probable inference from accepted facts as to multiple personality.

ARISTOTELIAN.—*May* 18.—Dr. G. Dawes Hicks, President, in the chair.

Miss F. Rosamond Shields read a paper on 'The Notion of a Common Good.' That the good is common is an analytic proposition accepted by those who hold that there are fundamental ethical concepts of an irreducible nature; the objectivity of the good involves this common character and transcendence of private opinion. Two reasons why this truism sometimes fails to find acceptance are: (1) Belief that the good of different individuals is conflicting; (2) Confusion of two distinct positions: (*a*) The good is common; (*b*) Whatever is, is right. The source of the first error seems to lie in confusion between "good" and "interest" on the part of the individual, and in unwillingness to admit that anything may be good which offers little or no hedonistic advantage. Again, conflict of claims between individual and society does not necessarily destroy the validity of common good; neither claim may be fully justified. Nor is it affected by the fact that all good has to be realized under conditions which impose limitations, as well as afford opportunities. The principle of the common good is not necessarily equivalent to optimism, nor to belief in the value of any particular *status quo*; its chief use is as a criterion; if any apparent good cannot show itself to be common, its value must be challenged. Nor does it lead to the Tolstoyan extreme of non-resistance and passivity; content of the good varies with circumstances. According to one view the common good is the goal, rather than the presupposition of ethical endeavour, with consequent denial of its a priori character; but what is, from a chronological standpoint, conceived as goal, may be, logically, a necessary implication throughout. The common good is based not simply on the fact of the essential sociality of men, but on the gradual incorporation of facts by reflection into an ideal. The common good demands impartial acceptance of vicariousness.

Dr. Dawes Hicks, in opening the discussion, remarked that we were dealing with a problem as old as Plato, and as much alive to-day as in his time; the issue as to whether what we call "the good" is something objective, something actual to be apprehended, and to influence the individual consciousness, or whether it is subjective in the sense that it arises in individual consciousness itself. The term "common" seems to introduce a difficulty, for though it may be easy to contrast the conception of general good with individual interest, when we come to apply it to communities themselves, it becomes impossible, if not meaningless. If the statement of T. H. Green, "God is all that the human spirit can ever hope to become," is the meaning of the term "good," it makes the notion of the development of humanity unreal, for all that is aimed at exists already.

Dr. Percy Nunn defended the notion of a purely objective good in the realist sense given to it in the works of Mr. Russell and Mr. Moore. The term "common" added to "good" appears difficult to reconcile with this notion. If we recognize the relationship of anybody to a good, it is difficult to hold the doctrine of its independent objectivity.

Dr. Wildon Carr contended that the difficulty arose from the implication that what was good when viewed as an individual whole must retain its character in all the parts into which it could be broken up in analysis. The good might be such that to divide it is to destroy it, and in this sense there was philosophical truth in the saying "There is none good save God."

Mr. Delisle Burns called attention to the metaphysical as distinct from the ethical aspect of the question. What is the essential oneness to which you are pointing by the term "common"? If this oneness is between two persons, their continued individuality destroys the definition. The essential oneness is not between myself and the good, but between my neighbour and myself, and if the plurality is gone, there is no meaning left for the term "common."

ZOOLOGICAL.—*May* 19.—Mr. R. H. Burne, V.-P., in the chair.

Dr. C. H. O'Donoghue read a paper 'On the Venous System of the Dogfish.'—Mr. B. F. Cummings read a paper, communicated by the Secretary, on the 'Scent-Organs in Trichoptera,' in which he gave an account of the remarkable development of the palpi of the first maxilla in a male caddis-fly, *Sericostoma personatum*.—Mr. H. A. Baylis described a new species of cestode collected from an albatross (*Diomedea irrorata*) by Dr. H. O. Forbes in Peru, and presented by the Hon. N. C. Rothschild to the British Museum.—A paper on 'The Deinocephalia, an Order of Mammal-like Reptiles,' was read by Mr. D. M. S. Watson, in which the skull of a Tapinocephaloid was almost completely described.—Dr. R. C. L. Perkins sent a paper dealing with the species of the genus Paralastor and some other Hymenoptera of the family Eumenidæ.—Mr. George Jennison contributed some notes on colour-development in the Indian wood-stork (*Pseudotantalus leucocephalus*).

A paper received from Dr. Ph. Lehrs, and communicated by Dr. Boulenger, contained the description of a new lizard from the Canary Islands, recently discovered by Dr. Cæsar Boettger on Hierro.

HISTORICAL.—*May* 21.—Prof. Firth in the chair.

Prof. Pollard read a most valuable paper on 'The Authenticity of the Journals of the House of Lords.' The manuscript of the Journals of the House of Lords dates from the year 1509, and reposes at present at Westminster. It is, however, in several respects unsatisfactory, and offers many perplexing problems to the historian. There is, for instance, some reason to believe that the Lords kept a Journal before 1509, for not only did Sir Robert Cotton aver that he had seen some portion of the Lords' Journals for the Parliament of 12 Henry VII., but also the Lords' Journals bear no internal evidence of having started in 1509, as the Commons' Journals do for 1547. Further, there are several serious gaps in the existing manuscript, due either to deliberate mutilation, as Maitland suggested, or to the ravages of time, as Prof. Pollard believes.

The main argument against the authenticity of the existing manuscript is a statement made by Paul Bowes in 1682. In that year Bowes published a transcript of the Journals of the Lords, which had been made by his uncle D'Ewes, who was Clerk of the Parliaments in 1629. In the preface to this publication Bowes makes the statement that "the original manuscripts are not now extant." The natural inference would be that at some date between 1629 and 1682 the manuscripts had been destroyed, probably in 1649, when the House of Lords was abolished as a "dangerous and useless" institution.

Then Prof. Pollard adduced a series of minute and scholarly arguments to show why he still believed, in spite of Bowes's statement, that the existing manuscript is authentic. There is, except for the gaps, an almost complete correspondence between the manuscript and the transcripts made by D'Ewes and Bowyer (Clerk 1610–24), and the fact, for instance, that D'Ewes used a manuscript without gaps for the session of 1559, whereas the present manuscript contains gaps, does not show that D'Ewes used a different manuscript from the existing one; for the physical nature of the gaps of 1559 shows that they are merely the results of the ravages of time. The whole of the long and detailed argument will eventually be published in the *Transactions* of the Society.

Prof. Pollard said that in pursuing the researches preliminary to this paper, he had been scandalized by the extraordinary divergences which exist between the manuscript and the printed Journals, and further, by the deplorable inexactitude of the printed editions of all the earlier parliamentary records—Journals, Rolls, and Statutes. Thus, for instance, the session of 1558 is headed 1556; two Bills of Henry VIII.'s reign are manufactured out of one in the manuscript; the marginal notes of the eighteenth-century clerks have been printed as though part of the original records; where two manuscripts existed, the editors made no attempt to decide which was authentic, but simply printed the longer. In any case it was sufficiently established that the editors of the eighteenth century were not possessed of the critical faculty necessary to sound historical study in the twentieth. Parliament was spending, said Prof. Pollard, a great amount of money in publishing long series of Patent Rolls, which, after all, mostly dealt with local details, yet the condition of the records of the mother of Parliaments—records unique in the history of the world—was so imperfect as to be a positive disgrace. Parliament ought to undertake the work of issuing a new and critical edition of its own records.

In the ensuing discussion the Chairman (Prof. Firth) and others expressed their concurrence in Prof. Pollard's conviction of the necessity for urging the reissue of its records upon Parliament.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

WED. Horticultural, 3.—'Irises,' Mr. W. R. Dykes.
— University of London, 5.30.—'The Aeroplane in War,' Major W. S. Brancker.
— Entomological, 8.
THURS. Chemical, 8.30.—'Studies in the Succinic Acid Series: Part I. The Chlorides of Succinic and Methylsuccinic Acids and their Constitution,' Mr. G. F. Morrell; 'The Dilution Limits of Inflammability of Gaseous Mixtures,' Parts I. and II., Messrs. H. F. Coward and F. Brinsley; 'A Comparative Study of the Absorption Spectra of some Compounds of Phosphorus, Arsenic, Antimony, and Bismuth: Preliminary Note,' Mr. C. R. Crymble; and other Papers.

FINE ARTS

Palace and Mosque at Ukhaidir: a Study in Early Mohammadan Architecture. By Gertrude Lowthian Bell. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 2*l.* 2*s.* net.)

ONE of the most interesting passages in Miss Bell's 'Amurath to Amurath' was her description of the ruined palace or fortress of Ukhaidir in the Syrian Desert, near the Euphrates, some four hours' ride south-east from Kerbela. The name, which means a "little green" or "dark-coloured" place, is probably modern, for it is not mentioned by any of the early Arab geographers. Yet it seems most improbable that a palace of such extent and magnitude should have escaped notice, especially since the geographers record the names of various desert resorts of the Omayyad caliphs, and earlier still of the Lakhmid princes, many of which have disappeared. Miss Bell was formerly inclined to identify this mysterious palace with Dûma, near 'Ayn et-Temr; but she now gives the preference, tentatively, to Kasr el-Mukâtil, for which there is much to be said; only it amounts really to an explanation of "ignotum per ignotius," for we know nothing of Kasr el-Mukâtil, except that it was rebuilt by 'Isâ ben 'Ali, great-uncle of the Caliph el-Mansûr, in the eighth century, and there is nothing to show that it was a great palace. As to the date of Ukhaidir, Miss Bell relies partly on the evidences she adduces from other Mohammedan buildings, and specially on her discovery of a *mihrâb*, or niche indicating the Kibla or direction of Mecca, in the annexed mosque; for *mihrâbs*, it is argued, were not introduced into mosques, in imitation probably of the Christian apse, till the end of the first decade of the eighth century. Supposing this to be admitted, and the mosque and its niche to be contemporary with the palâce, one would put the date of Ukhaidir towards the close of the Omayyad, or the beginning of the 'Abbâsid, caliphate; but by whom it was built is still an unsolved problem.

The mystery of its origin and the desire to correlate its architectural details with other early monuments in the same region led Miss Bell to make a second visit to Ukhaidir in 1911, and to carry out the minute survey which is recorded and illustrated by over a hundred photographs and plans in the present elaborate volume. It is a book intended for students of Oriental architecture, and Miss Bell is throughout severely technical, and never allows herself to stray into those vivid descriptions of manners and records of Eastern chat which made 'The Desert and the Sown' so fascinating. The learned and intricate chapter on 'The Genesis of the Early Oriental Palace' is the most important part of a book in which nothing is insignificant. By comparing a considerable number of

early Mohammedan buildings with Sasanian, Assyrian, and Hittite examples, and with the Roman camp-fortresses of Syria, Miss Bell is able to make out a fairly consistent pedigree for such palaces as Ukhaidir, and her wide and scholarly generalizations form an exceedingly valuable addition to our knowledge of Eastern architecture. That Ukhaidir is "in general terms the fortified counterpart" of the palace of Khusrau at Kasr-i-Shîrîn may be taken as proved by these careful studies, of which the following extract may serve as a brief example:—

"To sum up the conclusions reached with regard to the origin of hîrah and bâdiyah on either side of the desert. And first it is clear that Ukhaidir stands in the closest relations to the Syrian group, not only in general conception, but in details of construction. But Ukhaidir reflects the older Lakhmid hîrahs, those palaces which were supposed to represent an army in battle with two wings, and through them it re-echoes the Sasanian palaces which were contemporary with them....Again, allowance must be made for Byzantine influence in the Sasanian palaces and the Lakhmid hîrahs. Justinian lent artificers to Khusrau; Khawarnaq was built by a Greek. The intercourse, friendly and unfriendly, between the Sasanian and the Byzantine empires was unbroken.... Greek influence, as we know, did not begin with Justinian. It began with a mightier figure than that of the imperial lawgiver—with the mightiest of all, with Alexander. I have already shown that the Mohammadan Îwân took to itself a part of the Greek peristyle....The Greek peristyle exists in a Parthian palace at Niffer and in Parthian houses in Babylon. Hatra fronts the desert with a Hellenistic façade; so does Ctesiphon; it adorns the central court at Ukhaidir. But that Byzantine or earlier Western influences affected in any fundamental manner the plan of the palace or hîrah is not borne out by this evidence. No fundamental change can be observed at any time, but on the contrary a steady continuous growth of Oriental methods, on Oriental lines, and a steady development based on developing needs, ceremonial and social."

We are not sure that all Miss Bell's conclusions can be accepted; to examine them in detail would require a volume as large as her own; but there is no question at all that she has greatly broadened our knowledge of a little-explored subject, and that she has supported most of her arguments by a solid mass of monumental evidence. No one will ever write in future on the subject of the origins of Mohammedan architecture without keeping this volume at his hand. The long series of plans and photographs, though devoid of beauty or ornament, forms a most useful collection of architectural materials.

It would, perhaps, be advisable to add a page of corrigenda to a book which makes a point of exact scholarship. "Djamâ'ah" should be Djum'ah; "Qabbah," Qubbah; "Ortukid" (to be consistent), Urtuqid; "*Saffah*" begins with a *sîn*, not a *sâd*; and "*H*asan Kaif" is a rather bad mistake for *Hi*sn Kaifâ.

THE NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB.

Mr. Wilson Steer's return to something like his old form is what principally distinguishes the fifty-first exhibition of this society from its immediate predecessors. The warm glow and the sensuous luxury of *A Summer Evening* (196) thoroughly represent the nature of Mr. Steer's most notable artistic gift, and he is a painter who depends more on his unmistakable natural aptitudes than on the thought or training he has brought to their development. He has sometimes shown himself capable in the past of a certain short-lived impulsive energy, but the present languid, rather flaccid composition would hardly suggest it. It shows admirably, however, the more constant element in his artistic temperament, his power of basking unquestioning in the pleasantness of nature. We have never quite agreed with the more fervent of the admirers immediately surrounding Mr. Steer, to whom in their enthusiasm that power appeared all-sufficing, and the very essence of artistry; but we agree much less with the later phase of artistic opinion which finds it an essentially contemptible quality to be abolished from the face of the earth as soon as possible. It is clear that this picture is not in the least masculine, that the form is vague and unstructural, and that as a constant type of painting it would never do. Since modern painting, however, seems incapable of any attempt at balancing the many conflicting demands of the human soul, so that we are doomed to a series of narrow *ex parte* statements, we accept with gratitude the sympathy with one side—a narrow side, doubtless—of life which Mr. Steer expresses once more with his old conviction.

The dislike of Mr. Steer's painting which characterizes the younger generation of artists reminds us of the indignation of an industrious and energetic man who was informed that an amiable parasite of his acquaintance had just profited by a stroke of unmerited good fortune. "Still," he said with a sigh, "I wish there were more people like —— in the world; life wouldn't be so infernally strenuous." Of a like utility Mr. Steer's easy relaxation will appear when his desperately serious successors have no longer the gentle amenity of his flattering art to relieve the cold earnestness of their own pictures. We often hear of forms "caressed" by the light, a phrase of doubtful suitability when applied to real light with its severe logic and perfect impartiality. It applies admirably to Mr. Steer's use of light; he fondles and flatters and tickles his surfaces till the picture seems to purr like a cat in an ecstasy of epidermic pleasure.

We realize how far we have travelled from the "Steer" epoch when we see the stark, almost forbidding aspect of the late Spencer Gore's *Richmond Houses* (194) alongside. Yet among artists more strictly his contemporaries Gore was one of the most distinctively poetical painters—graceful and delicate in sentiment, far removed from anything like brutality. This picture, no doubt, represents for him an extreme of harshness, and it appears to us that certain of the blues of the slate roofs show hardly the careful comparison the artist would have brought to bear had he lived to reconsider the picture. But even so entirely delightful a work as the *Wood in Richmond Park* (185)—the lyricism of our later day—would appear severely monumental beside Mr. Steer's rhapsody. With Gore a rigid method corrected extreme natural sensitiveness, and bred in him ultimately strength; he gained enormously by the training he put himself through. With Mr. Steer technique and temperament are alike pliant, and the spectator to whom hardness of any sort is repellent finds his the more sympathetic vision.

It is by his refusal of a like pliancy that Mr. Walter Sickert, Mr. Steer's contemporary in years, finds himself artistically more at home with the later generation. His *Ennui* (164) is on a larger scale than he has accustomed us to in recent years, and perhaps on this account it is, we submit, a picture a little between two kinds. We know Mr. Sickert's smaller pictures—their complex particularity of subject harmoniously rendered by a technique in which the blunt point of the artist's brush, as straitly hedged in with conditions as one of his own homely characters, shows a keen and business-like adaptability in meeting every unexpected contingency. These pictures had a basis of rigid convention which separated them from Mr. Steer's good-natured "art de plaire," yet the convention was worked with an adroit opportunism hardly appropriate except in dealing as subject-matter with some form of activity like our own civilization, which is itself disturbed, complex, opportunist. Moreover, the opulent suggestiveness of Mr. Sickert's facture, which makes it so full of surprise and variety, despite its theoretic simplicity, is largely dependent on the small scale of the painting. Oil paint has a certain "give" in it. It will drag out some way before breaking, stand out a certain distance before falling by its own weight, and a small stroke has thus a certain range within which quality and variety of touch are spontaneous, and, as it were, organic in the material. By using large brushes one may retain something of the exacting demand on the touch which ensures the interest of a tiny picture, but one cannot indefinitely extend the resources we have just described. The conflict between the dead weight of the molecules of pigment and the elastic, sticky medium ceases to contribute the look of life to the surface of the picture, which is the virtue of impasto painting.

The limitations of scale have usually been recognized instinctively by the best painters, the recipe which advised "heroic" subjects for large compositions, and small canvases for familiar scenes, being itself but the perversion of a truth based on technics and philosophy. We recognize that, divorced from the structure of the material he is using, supersubtle variety of touch will, with the painter on a large scale, seem laboured, that intimate variety is the quality of the painter in little, insistence on fundamental similarities, while the more conscious use of repetition and ordered rhythm are necessary to the more difficult art of the painter of large decorations, who has no longer the organic "feel of the paint" to help him by analogy to maintain the balance of the fluid and rigid elements in his design. Hatching on an heroic scale—with the painter of easel pictures adroit and resourceful — becomes more formal; opaque and transparent paints are more consciously distributed. A more generalized subject-matter makes less demand on detailed variety in form or colour.

Mr. Sickert has too much kinship with the art of the past to ignore entirely these considerations. Even the title 'Ennui' gives a hint of the more generalized universal theme, while in the great slow-falling line of the woman leaning dejected on her elbows, in the use of the essentially monotonous circular form in table and glass, in the monotony of colour and insistence on the steady radiation of lighting from a single lamp, there is a distinct tendency to abstract

elements of general significance from a composite scene. Yet Mr. Sickert is shy of setting down his abstractions in anything like a pure form. His line seems too composite, his hatchings not formal enough, and he uses an impasto which we think at once unnecessary and a little lifeless. How much more vigorous and functional is the excessive impasto of Mr. Gilman (269), in which you can almost hear the unctuous suck of the paint as the heavily charged brush springs from the canvas, dragging out its sparkling filaments of paint behind it. In a picture on this scale this shimmer of accidental surface variety has—whether the artist contemplates it or not—a very definite part to play. In a picture the size of Mr. Sickert's it has not.

An eye for sound, ringing colour and solid structure by planes gives undeniable validity to Mr. Gilman's picture. Mr. Henry Lamb's *Islanders, Donegal* (166), full of intelligence, sensitive, and imaginative as it is, is vitiated by the one fundamental misfortune that the artist's eye seems momentarily out of tune. The colour—even in one or two passages the form—is mawkish and false. It is a pity, for the picture is painted with great care, and, indeed, sincerity, but something like a physical malaise seems to have warped it from its maker's intentions just at the moment of completion. His portrait (177) is relatively free from this difficulty, but has not quite the same interest. Unfortunately, neither Mr. Lamb nor Mr. Mark Gertler (*Fruit Sorters*, 271) quite succeeds by the grave and reserved use of paint in establishing himself as a colourist. Mr. R. Schwabe's *Packed Herrings* (231) is similarly a little forbidding in colour, though the movement of the group is well designed. On the other hand, whatever reservations we may make as to their method, which appears to us to carry with it necessarily great limitations, we cannot deny the title of colourist to Mr. Gilman or M. Lucien Pissarro (182 and 184), or to Miss H. R. Middleton in her more serious moments (221). Mr. W. B. Savage's *La Corsa del Palio* (222) is well planned, but, from the difficulties of distemper painting, heavy and without finesse in execution. Mr. Gere's *Quarry on the Cotswolds* (174), also tolerably designed, suffers from the equal fault of being a little too elegantly modulated where modulation was hardly necessary. Mr. Brockhurst's *By the Stream* (219) is quite masterly from a technical point of view, but somewhat lifeless in its original conception, a brilliant example of academic Pre-Raphaelitism, which contrasts curiously with Mr. Tonks's *The Fortune-Teller*—charming in its *naïveté*.

Amongst the water-colours we noticed the landscapes of Mr. Derwent Lees (94, 95, 99); the portrait studies by Mr. McEvoy (104, 107); and the laboured academic joke, which shows, nevertheless, a distinguished taste in form, *Three Combats and a Time Keeper* (46), by Mr. G. Nelson. The last work is, so far as our knowledge goes, by a new-comer, as are also the freshly inventive *Sunset* (34), by Mr. Claughton Pellew; the dainty *Wax Fruits*, by Mrs. Wilburn White (44); and the still-life of Mr. G. L. Behrend (156), with its sound methods.

Mr. Francis Dodd's etching *George Clausen, R.A.* (15), represents that artist in a pose which we recognize as characteristic, but which looks somehow constrained, as if the sitter had taken it up for the purposes of compact pattern. Mr. Maxwell Armfield's tempera painting *The Pink Cottage* (226) is a work of considerable charm of design, very deftly painted.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

We recognize the work of Mr. Wyndham Tryon now showing at the Carfax Gallery as that of an artist we have previously signalled out for praise in general exhibitions. There is a great deal of difference between his best things, such as Nos. 12, 14, 21, with their delicately built-up structure, or the bold essay in Pre-Raphaelite colour (43), and the duller of the exhibits. He is an executant of some ability, given a theme for which he has authority on which to base a colour-scheme.

At the Leicester Galleries it is inevitable that we compare the paintings of Corsica by Mr. E. Yarrow Jones with the pictures of similar subjects by Mr. La Thangue which occupied the room before them. Mr. Jones gives the gist of his subject-matter with far more directness than the Academician, and has a better gift for putting his subject on the canvas with some idea of space composition: see No. 31, *From the Maquis*, for the latter quality, and *In the Orange Walk* (29) as the most effective example of the former. On the other hand, his range is more limited than that of Mr. La Thangue, and in fewer than forty pictures he repeats himself noticeably.

M. Steinlen is one of the makers of modern illustration in England as elsewhere, his influence having been enormous through the cheap prints of his drawings, eagerly purchased by artists of all classes, many of whom could not too well afford even the few coppers they cost. We recall one of the best-known of English illustrators who for years, at the time when we first made his acquaintance, had no other bed than a rug and a large pile of copies of the *Gil Blas illustré*. All British illustration has not in quite so literal a sense been reared on Steinlen, but he is too well known here for his exhibition at the Leicester Galleries to be in danger of neglect or to call for detailed review, the more so as it is the familiar prints, etchings, dry-points, and, above all, lithographs, which are of interest rather than the looser and slighter charcoal sketches.

At Mr. Gutekunst's Gallery the prints—mainly by French artists of the last century—include a fine lithograph by Forain, *Chez l'Huissier* (8), Millet's *Grande Bergère* (16), Rousseau's *Chênes de Roches* (17), and an unusually normal example (if we may be pardoned the phrase) of Rhops, *Les Champs* (32).

Signor Pilade Bertieri at the Dowdeswell Gallery shows himself a portrait painter of the type of Mr. J. J. Shannon, a half-length portrait of his wife (43) being, on the whole, the most lifelike.

At the Goupil Gallery there is on view, until the Thursday of next week, an exhibition of works by a large number of the better known artists of the younger school in this country, which are to be sold in order to create a fund to defray the initial expenses of the Spencer Gore Memorial Exhibition, which will take place in January under the auspices of the New English Art Club. This interesting collection will be sold by auction on Friday next. We note with pleasure that all the artists constituting what, without offence, might be termed the inner ring of the "New English" are taking an active interest in this tribute to the memory of one who, if they had viewed his conduct in a narrow and material spirit, might have been regarded as a not over-loyal member of the Club. He was always inclined to interest himself in the formation of new societies which were possible rivals to it.

Fine Art Gossip.

The National Gallery of Ireland has recently undergone a process of rearrangement. The Spanish and French pictures are now hung in a separate room, the walls of which have been painted black with excellent effect; and two rooms formerly occupied by the Milltown Collection have been rehung with pictures of the Dutch School. In the rooms devoted to the English School there are several additions, the most noteworthy being four portraits, the gift of Sir Hugh Lane. These are: a portrait of a lady, in a landscape, by John Linnell; a portrait of the artist's sister, by Sir David Wilkie; a portrait of the artist's mother, by William Collins; and a portrait of a young girl by an unknown painter. A Holy Family by Jordaens, which many years ago was banished from the collection, has been cleaned and rehung in one of the Flemish rooms. It is a beautiful work, perhaps the finest of the three examples of this master in the Dublin gallery.

The annual exhibition of pictures by members of the United Arts Club, Dublin, is now on view in the club rooms. Amongst the exhibitors are Mr. Dermod O'Brien, Mr. Henry Moss, Mr. Gerald Wakeman, Miss Tatlow, Miss May Guinness, and Mr. Crampton Walker.

At a meeting of the Royal Irish Academy held on the 25th inst., an interesting paper was read by Prof. Macalister on 'The Necessity for the Preparation of a Record of the Ancient Monuments of Ireland,' in the course of which he urged that a Royal Commission be appointed to record the antiquities existing in Ireland on similar lines to those appointed five years ago for England, Scotland, and Wales. It is estimated by Prof. Macalister that there are 1,567 ancient structures to the square mile in Ireland, as against 1,326 in England, 569 in Scotland, and 1,421 in Wales.

Nothing is being done to protect these Irish monuments, except in the case of a small number vested in the Board of Works and in County Councils, and nothing whatever to record them, the more important work from the archæologist's point of view.

PICTURES AND DRAWINGS.

Messrs. Christie sold on Friday, the 22nd inst., the following pictures: J. F. Herring, Sen., Portrait of Lottery, with trainer and jockey, on a racecourse, 315*l*. Madame Vigée Le Brun, Madame Dugazon in the rôle of Nina, ou la Folle par Amour, 420*l*. R. Brompton, Admiral Sir Charles Saunders, holding a map of Quebec, 273*l*.

A pair of drawings by Wheatley, The School Door, and The Return from School, fetched 262*l*. 10*s*.

ENGRAVINGS.

Messrs. Christie's sale on Thursday, the 21st inst., included the following engravings:—

After Morland: A Woman selling Fish, by W. Nutter, 194*l*. 5*s*.

After Reynolds: Master Leicester Stanhope, by Bartolozzi, 120*l*. 15*s*. Dr. Samuel Johnson, by W. Doughty, first state, 141*l*. 15*s*. Mrs. Mathew, by W. Dickinson, first published state, 131*l*. 5*s*. Lady Catherine Pelham Clinton, by J. R. Smith, first state, 798*l*. Mrs. Pelham feeding Chickens, by W. Dickinson, 441*l*. Lady Elizabeth Compton, by Green, first state, 231*l*. Countess of Salisbury, by the same, first state, 273*l*. Lady Bampfylde, by T. Watson, first published state, 231*l*. Ladies Waldegrave, by V. Green, first state, 252*l*. Duchess of Devonshire and Daughter, by G. Keating, 420*l*.

After Gainsborough: Duchess of Devonshire, by W. Barney, 577*l*. 10*s*.

By J. R. Smith, The Promenade at Carlton House, first state, 651*l*.

After Eastlake: Napoleon on the Bellerophon, by C. Turner, proof before any letters, 152*l*. 5*s*.

After Constable: The Vale of Dedham, by D. Lucas, first published state, 168*l*.

After Hoppner: Sophia Western, by J. R. Smith, 147*l*.

MUSIC

'L'AMORE DEI TRE RE.'

This opera, which was given in England for the first time at Covent Garden on Wednesday evening, is by a young Italian, Signor Italo Montemezzi, who has already written three works for the stage, two of which have been heard in Italy. The libretto of the one in question is a tragic poem by Signor Sem Benelli, and of a very sombre cast.

Archibaldo, an old blind baron, is in love with Fiora, the wife of Manfredo, his son. She does not care for her husband, but loves Avito, a former suitor. The result of such a family discord is depressing. Archibaldo, in a fit of anger, strangles Fiora, and causes the deaths of Avito and Manfredo. These two, baritone and tenor, are stage figures of little interest. At one moment Fiora hesitates between duty and inclination, but gives way to the latter; thus all hope of much-needed contrast is lost.

It is strange that, after repeated warnings of the bad effect of a dull book, a rising composer should not have been more careful. Signor Montemezzi's music is not without promise. Some of his writing in the love-scenes is good, and the scoring is often excellent. He shows influences rather than individuality. The first act is dull; the second contains promise for the future; the third is melodramatic.

An excellent performance was given, with Signori Didur, F. Cigada, and G. Crimi, and last, but not least, Madame Edvina, as Archibaldo, Manfredo, Avito, and Fiora respectively. Signor Roberto Moranzoni, a new-comer, conducted well, though at times the orchestra was rather loud.

OPERA AT DRURY LANE.

On Thursday in last week Mozart's 'Die Zauberflöte' was presented, and, though there was a recent performance by the Carl Rosa Company at the Marlborough Theatre, it is many years since it was given either at Covent Garden or Drury Lane. It was Mozart's last opera, and contains some of his finest music; indeed, Beethoven described it as the greatest of Mozart's operas. The book, it is true, has lost much of its meaning; for the dramatis personæ were types of certain supporters and enemies of the Freemasons, and such allusions were at once understood by the audiences of Mozart's day. Certain things do appear strange in the libretto; but it is not so hopelessly confused as some writers have stated. The music of the comic parts of Papageno and Papagena is certainly not on a level with the rest of the composition; but Mozart did not select the libretto, and expressed doubt whether he could make a success of the opera. It did succeed, but most likely by virtue of those very comic parts of which Schikaneder, the manager who acted them, wrote the words, and even controlled the music. The beauty, refinement, and nobility of most of the numbers in the work more than atone for any weakness.

The performance was remarkably good. Madame Claire Dux, who had appeared as Sophie in 'Rosenkavalier' on the previous night, impersonated Pamina, and her rendering of the part was exceptionally fine. As mere singing it was admirable in tone; but the intelligence—there was earnestness and warmth in her delivery—added materially to the charm. Madame Melitta Heim sang the two songs of the Queen of Night with skill, though scarcely with the desired brilliancy. She may not have been in good voice. Herr Hans Bechstein took the small part of Monostatos, but it did not enable him to show his gifts. Herr Kirchner was a good Tamino. Mr. Beecham's conducting deserves the highest praise.

Musical Gossip.

The programme of the ninth London Symphony Orchestra concert at Queen's Hall last Monday evening opened with Mendelssohn's 'Midsummer Night's Dream' Overture, which was followed by Dr. Richard Strauss's 'Don Quixote.' The contrast between these two works is strong: the one is notable for its clearness and charm; the other is intricate, and the passage in which the composer tries to depict the disorder of the knight's brain is a peculiar and not very satisfying piece of realism. Fortunately, there are far better things in the tone-poem.

M. Meytschik, a Russian pianist, gave the first of two recitals at Steinway Hall last Monday evening. He played two familiar Sonatas: Beethoven in E, Op. 109, and Chopin in B flat minor. His reading of the former was very good, while in the latter the tone was sometimes heavy. This, however, was caused by earnestness. His interpretation of the music was the outcome of deep thought. There were little details to which exception might be taken, but they did not spoil the general conception of the Sonatas, which was refined and poetical. He also played with fine feeling some modern Russian pieces. His technique is excellent.

The Directors of the Queen's Hall Orchestra announce that Dr. Richard Strauss has accepted an invitation to conduct a Mozart-Strauss programme at Queen's Hall on Friday evening, June 26th. All who were present at the concert last season when he conducted the 'Jupiter' Symphony were unanimous in describing it as a unique performance. This time Dr. Strauss has selected the G minor Symphony, and of his own works 'Don Juan,' 'Tod und Verklärung,' and 'Till Eulenspiegel.'

The first performance of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's opera 'The Cricket on the Hearth,' libretto by Mr. Julian Sturgis, founded on Dickens's story of the same name, will be given early in June at the Duke's Hall by the members of the operatic class and orchestra of the Royal Academy of Music. The Overture was played at the Royal Philharmonic Society in 1902, under the direction of the composer.

A Souvenir Record of the growth and development of the Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra during the twenty-one years of its existence (1893–1914) has been compiled and edited by Mr. Hadley Watkins of Bournemouth. It testifies to the energy and enterprise of Mr. Dan Godfrey, who has been municipal conductor from the beginning. The list of standard pieces and of novelties (British and foreign) performed is enormous. Mr. Godfrey has always made a special feature of native works, and is constantly inviting the composers to conduct them. The long list of their names is given in the Record. It is interesting to note that Bournemouth was the first British municipality to establish a permanent orchestra; also that this spirited pioneer policy has been followed in many places, the latest, we believe, being Torquay.

The application of Prof. Niecks to the Edinburgh University Court for permission to retire from the Reid Chair of Music on an allowance has been granted. He was appointed in 1891, after the resignation of Sir Herbert Oakeley in 1890.

A festival in celebration of the inauguration of the Mozarthaus at Salzburg will be held from the 12th to the 20th of next August. Three orchestral concerts will be given by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra: two under Herr Arthur Nikisch, and one under Dr. Muck. The programmes include the three great Symphonies of 1787; also Symphonies by Beethoven, Schubert, and Bruckner (his ninth). There will also be a special Mozart Chamber Concert. 'Don Giovanni' is to be performed three times, and 'Die Entführung' twice. Other works by Mozart, Gluck, Brahms, &c., are in the scheme. It will be a busy time at Mozart's birthplace; and in addition to the music there will be the attraction of the Mozarthaus with its many relics (autograph letters and music, &c.) of the composer.

The 25th of July next will be the centenary of the death of Charles Dibdin, who will long be remembered for such songs as 'Tom Bowling' and 'The Jolly Young Waterman.' His ballad operas and Table Entertainments enjoyed great favour in his day; they are now out of date; many, however, of the sea songs, of which he wrote both words and music, are still sung. Dibdin and Dr. Arne were the two most popular song composers of the second half of the eighteenth century, though the latter was of far higher standing as a musician. They were acquainted with each other. It is, by the way, curious that, when the pianoforte was first used in public (May 16th, 1767) at Covent Garden as accompaniment to the voice, Miss Brickler sang a favourite song from Dr. Arne's 'Judith,' accompanied by Dibdin. In addition to words of songs, opera books, and plays, Dibdin wrote 'A History of the Stage' in five volumes, his 'Professional Life,' and a periodical called *The Bystander* (1787).

The series of books known as "The Musician's Library," issued jointly by Messrs. Macmillan and Messrs. Stainer & Bell, is about to receive an addition in the form of a volume on 'Orchestration,' from the pen of Mr. Cecil Forsyth. The author's aim is, first, to describe our modern orchestral instruments: where they sprang from, how they developed, and what they are to-day; next, to trace the types of music which have been reflected in these constructional changes, and in especial the types most familiar from Beethoven's time to our own.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Mon.—Sat. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Mon.—Fri. Opera, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.
Tues. Sydney Rosenbloom's Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
Wed. Walter Rummel's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
— Dr. Lierhammer's Song Recital, 3.30, Bechstein Hall.
— Don Luis Figueras's Concert, 8.15, Æolian Hall.
— Paul Draper's Song Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
— André de Ribaupierre's Sonata Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
Thurs. Madame Tetrazzini's Concert, 8, Royal Albert Hall.
— London Symphony Orchestra, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
— Claude Pollard's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
Fri. John Powell's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Æolian Hall.
— Boris Hambourg's 'Cello Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
Sat. Clara Butt and Kennerley Rumford's Concert, 2.30, Royal Albert Hall.
— Emil Mlynarski's Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Benno Moiseiwitsch's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

Misalliance, The Dark Lady of the Sonnets, and Fanny's First Play, with a Treatise on Parents and Children. By Bernard Shaw. (Constable & Co., 6s.)

As the conversational qualities of Mr. Shaw's plays had already, in some cases, come to dominate their dramatic qualities, so now the plays themselves have degenerated into mere appendixes to their prefaces. Moral instruction is now a matter for readers rather than for audiences. 'Misalliance' has prefixed to it what its author describes as a 'Treatise on Parents and Children'—which might equally well have come before 'Fanny's First Play'—an extraordinarily vigorous and sustained piece of writing, with no sign of Mr. Shaw's recent and obvious efforts *pour épater le bourgeois*. That the 'Treatise' contains a great deal which will come as a shock to many readers is not a surprise. The author has apparently set himself the task of drafting the manifesto of that part of the younger generation which craves for freedom to "live its own life," and by the revolting young he will be the most acclaimed.

Expressed as briefly as possible, Mr. Shaw's thesis is that the education of the young, both at home and at school, is at present primarily conducted with the purpose of preventing children from being troublesome to their parents and teachers; that its method is the use of force; that its principal result is a spurious docility, which in the end produces

"not a self-reliant, free, fully-natured human being, but a grown-up schoolboy or schoolgirl, capable of nothing in the way of originality or independent action except outbursts of naughtiness in the women and blackguardism in the men,"

makes natural relationships difficult, depraves the child's taste for art, and finally makes it the prey of bullies, demagogues, and its own lack of imagination. The remedies suggested are comprehensive; they include the entire reconstruction of society, although Mr. Shaw refrains from actually saying so, having already done this at length elsewhere. They also demand communal responsibility for the upkeep of children, and a "Child's Magna Carta" to enable the young to do much as they please, as the reward for having undergone a certain minimum of instruction. Thus Mr. Shaw suggests, in all seriousness, that if a child wants to go to the seaside it should be allowed to do so, provided only that it understands enough about money and arithmetic to buy itself a railway ticket and get the right change. The ideal to be aimed at is the propagation of a spirit of liberty and self-dependence, which is hardly to be achieved by camps and Boy Scouts:—

"There is a movement for making our British children into priggish little barefooted vagabonds, all talking like that born fool George Borrow, and supposed to be splendidly healthy because they would die if they slept in rooms with the windows shut, or perhaps even with roofs over their heads."

It would be easy, and possibly a source of satisfaction to Mr. Shaw, to describe his ideas as impracticable, Utopian, based on an imperfect knowledge of human nature, and so forth. Mr. Shaw's satisfaction would arise from the simple retort he would be able to make:—

"Then why do you regard a knowledge and admiration of my schemes as a necessary part of a gentleman's education? I have merely brought Aristotle's 'Politics' up to date, and you must be perfectly well aware that there are few students of Greek, and none of Political Science who are allowed to escape that work. At the most, I have introduced a few score *obiter dicta*."

The 'Treatise' is, indeed, not to be treated lightly. There are indictments which all must admit to be true, even cruelly true, such as this:—

"You are so careful of your boy's morals, knowing how troublesome they may be, that you keep him away from the Venus of Milo only to find him in the arms of the scullery-maid or someone much worse. You decide that the Hermes of Praxiteles and Wagner's Tristan are not suited for young girls; and your daughter marries somebody appallingly unlike either Hermes or Tristan solely to escape from your parental protection. You have not stifled a single passion or averted a single danger."

If there is an unnecessary bias in the 'Treatise,' it appears in Mr. Shaw's reiterated denunciation of flogging, which is certainly far less prevalent than he would have us believe. All children, he seems to think, are brought up by flogging, and the fear of being flogged. No girls' school, at any rate, is run on these lines. The child spoilt by the absence of any serious restraint or punishment is more common in our experience nowadays.

After this tremendous preface 'Misalliance' comes as an anticlimax. The characters are highly individualized, but their interplay results only in conversation. No pretence is made that they are to do anything but converse. "Let 's argue about something intellectual" is one of the first things said, and "I suppose there 's nothing more to be said" is one of the last. The audience is not even allowed intervals between acts; for, fearing to interrupt the conversation, Mr. Shaw has made it continuous. Not even the action is allowed to assume a dramatic complexion. People throw themselves on the floor and yell; fall out of an aeroplane; hide themselves, armed with a revolver, inside a portable Turkish bath; and smash crockery and glass panes, for no assignable cause or effect. These things are simply thrown in to amuse, just as topical verses are extemporized by music-hall comedians. The elementary jest of making characters mispronounce difficult names is imported from 'Cæsar and Cleopatra.' We are forced to smile, but with a distinct weariness.

A fairly lengthy preface comes before 'The Dark Lady of the Sonnets.' Many years ago Mr. Frank Harris wrote a play, 'Shakespeare and his Love,' which remained unpublished and unacted for some years. It first saw the light only on the eve of the publication in a monthly magazine, and the first performance, of Mr. Shaw's little play, which, like it, makes Mary Fitton the Dark Lady. Mr. Harris employed the opportunity to write a preface accusing Mr. Shaw, with considerable heat, of the wholesale theft of his ideas and discoveries concerning Mary Fitton. In his own preface Mr. Shaw heaps coals of fire upon the head of his accuser. He describes him as having written "the best book of his generation on Shakespear," pays a lengthy tribute to his critical powers, and gives his source of information as Thomas Tyler, a "specialist in pessimism," who published a book in 1886, alleging that the Dark Lady was Mary Fitton. Mr. Shaw, however, is not prepared either to accept or deny this theory: he merely makes use of it. Incidentally, he makes criticisms of certain aspects of Shakespeare's work which should clear him from the consequences of the curious attitude he saw fit to take up a few years ago on the subject. The play itself is a *pièce d'occasion*, on which it is now unnecessary to comment at length.

'Fanny's First Play,' with its rollicking fun, its friendly skit at the expense of contemporary dramatic criticism, and its penetrating study of the inability of strict conventionality to withstand the shock of the entirely unexpected, is modestly described in the briefest of prefaces as "a potboiler." We wish that other artists were able to boil the pot in the same manner.

'PLASTER SAINTS' AT THE COMEDY.

Mr. Zangwill, by his latest play 'Plaster Saints,' almost persuades us to recommend him to revert, for a time at least, to the platform and the pamphlet. It is a most unwelcome change to be bored by listening to one of his stage sermons. We feel little doubt that Mr. Edward Sass, who has been given the chief part in last week's production at the Comedy, must share much of the blame. As a leading provincial minister, a plaster saint whose protests are lengthy, casuistical, and futile, he conveyed a sense of boredom across the footlights in the very first act. It was therefore doubly unfortunate to find him apparently slumbering each time the curtain was raised. As real gems can be made to appear less radiant by a surrounding of tinsel, so the good things in the play suffer from their setting. The character of the wife, who insists on adoring her husband, was almost lost in a maze of verbiage, though we caught the real glint when she told her husband she considered it a duty to forgive. There was an overplenteous derision of theology and theologians which almost lost to us the phrase "You would take the moon out of heaven and make of it a church lamp," which summarizes one of the most stultifying tendencies of to-day—a desire to materialize the greatest spiritual truths.

We are glad to believe that even now, when no cause is too sacred to be advertised by banqueting, many will appreciate the lady who could find no-

pleasure in a garden party to advance a crusade against white slavery.

Such were some of the good things. As to the main doctrine of the play, we grieve to find ourselves in disagreement with one who has helped us aforetime. Mr. Zangwill would apparently have us believe that a sinner can best help in the time of temptation. Rather would we turn to a man of deep sympathy—one who recognizes that he himself has escaped either because the temptation was less for him than for his brother, or because he had the good fortune to discover better reasons for withstanding it. Again, Mr. Zangwill would apparently urge that secrecy has its uses. To our mind secrecy in itself bears a condemnation of any cause or person which relies upon it for attainment.

With the failure of the principal male part we would contrast the success in the smallest achieved by Mr. H. K. Ayliff as a manservant. Grace Lane had perhaps the most difficult rôle as the minister's wife, but, at least, tried to convince us. Gillian Scaife does not lend herself to grief; we could only think of her in a recent and more joyous impersonation. Messrs. Clifton Alderson and Harold Chapin, also Ernita Lascelles and Inez Bensusan, as contrasting characters, helped along a dragging play; and Gwendoline Hay as a beautiful and repentant "Lady from London" reproduced adequately the neurotic characteristics of her kind.

'JUSTICE' AND A PARALLEL.

May 25, 1914.

Since I gather from your correspondent's letter, in your issue of the 23rd inst., that the resemblance between my play 'Justice' and Edmond de Goncourt's 'La Fille Élisa' is really striking, it may be as well that I should confirm your correspondent in his surmise that the resemblance "is merely due to coincidence." I am sending for 'La Fille Élisa,' of whose existence, I am rather ashamed to say, I was not aware.

John Galsworthy.

*** Our correspondent's letter drew attention to the resemblance between the dramatized version of 'La Fille Élisa' and 'Justice'; the novel itself, he tells us, has very little in common with Mr. Galsworthy's play.

Dramatic Gossip.

'The Great Gamble,' by Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, was produced at the end of last week at the Haymarket Theatre. The ancient grove with its statue of Venus, the tuneful piping of the love-god, and the two human figures who first occupied the stage, seemed to presage a more or less idyllic treatment of the intricate theme of love. An unusually wayward fancy on the part of the author, added to an all-pervading belief that nobody past middle age is capable of anything beyond silliness or cynicism, determined otherwise. We are more prepared to tender our thanks to some of the actors in the play than to the author of it. Especially we commend Mr. Edmund Maurice as a Colonel whose sense of chivalry has caused him to elope with the supposedly unhappy wife of his friend, only to find before the train has properly cleared the metropolis that she has no use for him as a permanent cavalier. Mr. Michael Sherbrooke as a popinjay husband coveting a mayoralty gives also a delightful presentment of an outraged husband.

'Dido and Æneas,' a tragedy in four acts, was presented by the Drama Society at the Ambassadors' Theatre for a matinée on Tuesday. The work of the author, A. Von Herder, is very uneven. Only occasionally does the dialogue attain something approaching grandeur, and sometimes its inadequacy is appalling. A good level of artistry was maintained by Edyth Olive as Dido and Mr. Shayle Gardner as Æneas, and the staging achieved a most welcome simplicity.

We could not help regretting that so much thought and talent had been lavished on a play which is none too likely to be seen again. The amount of energy expended seemed rather wasted, in view of the better use to which it might have been put. On the other hand, it is well to remember how much trouble is often lavished on productions totally unworthy and futile.

On Monday, at the Court, the Irish Players will present 'Kathleen Ni Houlihan' and 'The Playboy of the Western World.' These will be replaced on Thursday by Mr. Bernard McCarthy's 'The Supplanter' and Lady Gregory's 'The Rising of the Moon.'

Miss Horniman is producing 'Love Cheats,' by Mr. Basil Dean, for the last week of her season at the Coronet. The author states that there is a certain similarity between the plots of 'Love Cheats' and 'Hindle Wakes,' but that the former was written two years before the production of the latter.

Mr. Bertram Forsyth, the author of 'The Shepherdess without a Heart,' will produce on June 9th at the Little Theatre a revue of past theatrical events entitled 'As it Used to Be.' The entertainment includes a prologue, the last act of 'The Tragedy of Douglas,' a scene from 'Hamlet' as played in 1760, and the first act of 'The Beggar's Opera.' The scenic effects and costumes are claimed to be exact reproductions of the originals. Kean's sword will be one of the properties used.

The Théâtre du Vieux-Colombier gave last week the first performance of 'Twelfth Night.' As is usual in this small theatre, the stage setting was of the simplest. All the scenes in Olivia's house were performed in a sort of large hall supplied with a few properties. The other scenes were played on the proscenium, a pink curtain and a yellow one indicating that the scenes took place respectively in Orsino's palace or in the open air. Monotony was avoided by clever variations of light.

The Pioneer Players' last performances this season will take place at the Little Theatre on June 21st and 22nd, when three one-act plays will be produced under the direction of Edith Craig. These are 'Idle Women,' by Magdalen Ponsonby, a skit on a feminine committee; 'The Level Crossing,' by Mrs. Cohen, a tragedy; and Mr. John R. Raphael's 'Between Twelve and Three,' in which Nancy Price is playing the leading part. The matinée on June 22nd will be open to the public, and tickets may be obtained at 139, Long Acre, W.C.

We are glad to see that 'Mr. Wu' has reached its two hundredth performance at the Strand Theatre.

To Correspondents.—J. C. B.—M. V.—J. C. C.—A. B.—Received.

[For Index to Advertisers see p. 774.]

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QUERIES:—John Rush, Inspector-General of Regimental Hospitals—Duke of Wellington Medal—Clack Surname—Whitby's Library of London Books—Rawdon Family—'Chevy Chace' Parody—"Miss Bridget Adair"—Cobbett at Worth, Sussex: Worth Families—Authors of Quotations Wanted—Vineyard Congregational Church, Richmond—Rebellion of 1715: Thomas Radcliffe—Blind Members of Parliament—Rev. Richard Scott—Biographical Information Wanted—Charles I.: John Lambert and Lieut.-Col. Cobbett—Heraldic—"Stile"="Hill"—'John Gilpin' in Latin Elegiacs—Kilgrimol Priory—Military Machines.

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